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ABSTRACT

Designed to serve as a basic resource document for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, this summary of pre-conference activities provides an analysis of the approximately 3,000 resolutions and recommendations generated by the 57 state, territorial, and topical conferences held in 1977-79 to secure input to the conference agenda from citizens; formal statements from more than 50 professional associations; and letters from concerned citizens. This analysis identified 16 goals to be discussed at the conference in the context of five conference themes--library and information services for meeting personal needs, for enhancing lifelong learning, for improving organizations and the professions, for effectively governing our society, and for increasing international understanding and cooperation. A summary of the report with brief discussions of each of these goals is followed by a detailed outline of observed issues and resolutions for action at various levels to meet the goals. The 16 implementation concerns presented in a similar format range from funding and taxation, legislation, resource sharing and networking, and physical access, to public awareness, and preservation and storage of materials. A participant list includes the dates and places for state conferences, participating organizations, and special meetings sponsored by NCLIS. (SW)

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White House Conference on Library and Information Services

ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

A Summary of Pre-Conference Activities

September 1979

IR008003

The analysis of pre-Conference activities documented in this report was performed by King Research, Inc., 6000 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852.

The views and opinions expressed in this report are those of King Research, Inc. and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policy of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

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foreword

The purpose of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services as mandated by the Congress and the President is ". . . to develop recommendations for the further improvement of the Nation's libraries and information centers and their use by the public . . ."[1] The process of developing these recommendations began in September 1977 when citizens in Georgia convened the first of 57 State and territorial pre-White House Conferences. Since then, individuals from all walks of life have devoted countless hours of careful deliberation, and sometimes heated debated, to formulating the more than three thousand recommendations documented in this report.

The concerns raised by individuals and organizations participating in the pre-White House Conference process are far-reaching and varied in nature. A careful analysis by King Research, Inc., however, revealed certain patterns. Particularly obvious was an overriding concern with the "information consumers"—the people who ultimately use our Nation's information resources. The five Conference themes reflect this concern by addressing the uses of information—that is, the citizens' basic information needs. Within these major theme areas are summarized the many specific recommendations which address institutional roles and specific mechanisms for meeting these needs.

This analysis constitutes a basic resource document for the White House Conference. The breadth and depth of concerns raised between its covers are a testimony to the commitment, enthusiasm and imagination of the many individuals who participated in forming its content. The work begun by these dedicated contributors will now be carried forth by the delegates chosen throughout the country to represent their fellow citizens' concerns at the White House Conference in November.

Marilyn K. Gell

September 1979

[1]Public Law 93-568.

preface

One of our Nation's greatest resources is information. It touches all citizens in such daily activities as work, schooling and recreation, as well as in coping with everyday problems. Information also affects all of us in many ways that are not so apparent. Most of the greatest achievements in medicine, science, technology, education and industry may be attributed in part to the intensive use of information. In order to successfully govern our society, the Government spends billions of dollars on collecting and using information. And information serves as the heart of international understanding and cooperation.

We are swiftly moving from an industrial age to an information age. According to a recent estimate, nearly one-half of our gross national product is now attributable to information-related activities. Continuing advances in communication technology, computer science, library and information science, and information systems promise substantial social and economic progress during the remainder of this century by making information more available, accessible and useful. One of our greatest challenges during the next decade will be to guide this emerging information potential in a way that benefits all U.S. citizens to the greatest degree possible.

Our national treasury of information has grown to an enormous size. The United States has more than nine thousand public libraries, nearly three thousand academic libraries, more than ten thousand special libraries, and tens of thousands of school, company, and other libraries. Ours is the most information-rich nation in the world. Unfortunately, even in this information-rich environment, a real danger exists that our society will become polarized, with highly sophisticated, information-oriented people who have ready access to information at one extreme, and, at the other, those who do not or cannot use the information they need because of real or artificial information barriers. Many Americans cannot enjoy this wealth because they are handicapped, lack incentives to use information, or are unaware of where and how to obtain the information that would enable them to meet their information needs. Also, many are denied needed information because of illiteracy. There are instances where millions of volumes of the world's literature may be found within walking distance of many urban residents who cannot read.

Our Nation is at a crossroad concerning information policies. For this reason, plans were formulated to convene a White House Conference. The White House Conference delegates face a very difficult dilemma. On the one hand, it is essential that grassroots sentiment be heard and understood, and that some action be taken; on the other, it is a formidable task for even the most informed person to thoroughly understand the complex issues involved, the infinite array of potential resolutions, the strengths and weaknesses of these resolutions, and their potential consequences. One of the principal problems the delegates must confront is the complexity of today's information environment. Information serves a vast community of users, ranging from inner-city residents who seek information on how to cope with special problems to Nobel Prize winners who rely heavily on information to help them unravel the mysteries of the universe.

Libraries currently play a major role in satisfying our Nation's information needs. However, there will be new and far better ways in which libraries can serve the general public in the future. In formulating the future role of libraries, other information services and

participants must be considered as well, including authors, publishers and broadcasters. These and other groups are involved in preparing, reproducing, distributing, storing and communicating information. Also to be taken into consideration are the many forms in which information may be communicated, such as the printed word, radio, television, and personal conversation. Any assessment of the future role of library and information services must take into account new and potential technological developments, funding mechanisms, government regulations, and the interdependence of all the participants.

We are clearly on the threshold of an exciting new era in information. In entering this era, however, we face many difficult problems and seemingly irreconcilable choices. For instance, we must establish priorities for our national resources and decide how they should be allocated to meet information needs in relation to other social needs. Given the importance of information in our Nation's future, we must decide how to allocate information resources among citizens, educational institutions, government, industry, labor, and the many service professions. We need to carefully explore the future role of library and information services in satisfying these needs. There are many functions that can be and probably should be performed by library and information services, such as continuing education and lifelong learning, providing referral services for meeting personal needs, and helping to break down information barriers for persons denied access because of illiteracy, physical handicaps, or geographical location. However, since we have learned that our resources are not limitless, priorities must be set concerning the amount of and the sequences for distributing them to perform these functions.

The relative roles of the public and the private sector must be addressed in a manner that will achieve optimum benefit to all of society. Even within government, there are questions of how much should be funded and performed at the Federal, regional, State and local levels. At the local level, because of tightened budgets, difficult choices often must be made concerning which service should be retained and which should be discarded or made available through shared resources. Other kinds of conflicts must also be resolved. For example, we must balance such issues as the need for personal information to govern our Nation with the protection of this information against malicious use. This leads to a dilemma concerning freedom of information versus the privacy of the individual.

These are some of the challenges facing the White House Conference. It is hoped that this highly important assembly will provide a solid foundation for meeting them in the future.

Donald W. King
Lisa L. King

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I. INTRODUCTION

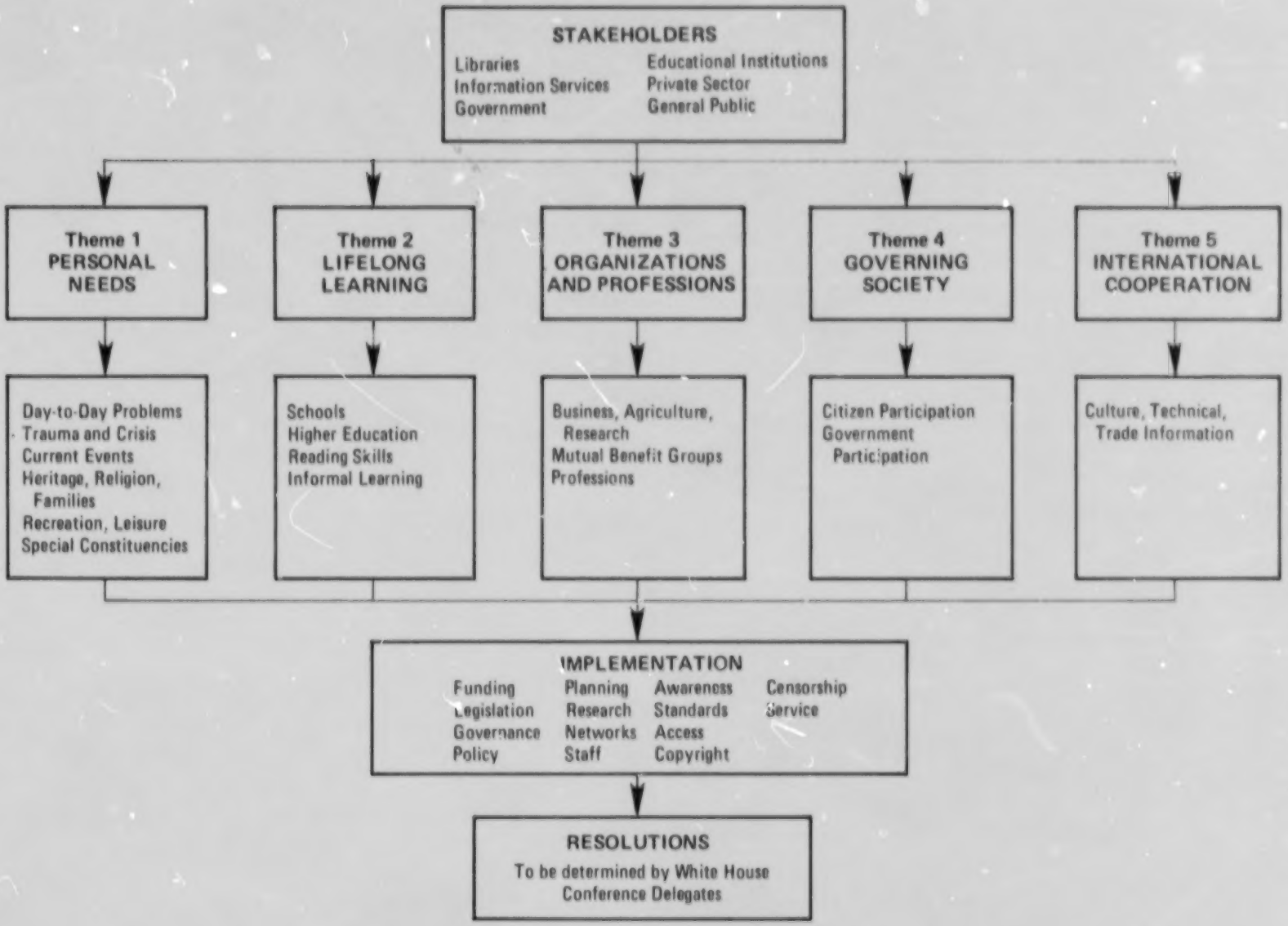
In preparation for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 57 conferences were held to ensure all U.S. citizens an opportunity to express their concern and to provide input to the agenda of the White House Conference. Conferences were convened in 49 States, in U.S. territories, and in the District of Columbia. An additional conference was held for American Indian citizens living on or near reservations. Five "topical" conferences dealt with library and information services and funding, resource sharing, literacy, technology, and international information exchange. In addition, more than fifty professional societies and associations submitted formal statements, and hundreds of letters were received from concerned citizens from all walks of life.

When totaled, approximately three thousand resolutions and recommendations for the Conference were received. The input from all of the sources described has provided the basis for this report.

The analysis of this input revealed that numerous sectors of our society play important and interdependent roles as providers and/or users of information. Many issues were raised concerning both the types of information needs by all members of society and how such information can be most effectively provided. These issues were subsequently grouped into issues concerning needs—*theme areas*—and issues concerning implementation—*implementation issues*. Both types of issues are equally important. The goals and resolutions dealing with all issues discussed by participants in the pre-Conference activities thus may appear twice, once under the heading *themes* and once under the heading *implementation*.

The organization of this report incorporates the conceptual structure described in Figure 1. Section II provides an overview of the substance of all pre-White House Conference recommendations. Section III describes five key themes which provide a basis for focusing on specific needs and summarizes the specific resolutions. Section III also summarizes the implementation issues which cut across the five themes. The language of the resolutions provided within this section is verbatim in some cases; in other cases, resolutions have been paraphrased for readability. Some resolutions dealing with common concerns have been combined. Section IV provides information on the State conferences and the other sources that provided input. The appendix to the report, in chart format, links all issues documented in the report with pre-Conference activity sources.

ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



II. SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

The Stakeholders

Several groups who play essential roles within the context of information service were identified through pre-White House Conference activities. These groups, listed below, are uniquely involved in the complex issues discussed and bear heavy responsibility for determining the future direction of the Nation's information policy.

- Libraries—public, school, academic, research, Federal, State, special, church, and others.
- Information Service Organizations—clearinghouses, publishers, broadcasters, abstracting and indexing services, database producers, information brokers, and others.
- The Government—Federal, State, and local.
- Educational Institutions—schools, universities, colleges, special training institutions, and others.
- The Private Sector—businesses, utility companies, unions, societies, foundations, charitable organizations, and others.
- The General Public—citizens, of all ages and ethnic backgrounds, with diverse needs.

The issues and resolutions documented in this report center around the roles of these participants, and the interrelationships among them. For example, public libraries have a responsibility to serve as a focal point for obtaining information within local communities. They play an important role in collecting, preserving, and providing access to a broad range of information. To perform effectively, public libraries need cooperative arrangements with other libraries, including educational, research, business, and government libraries.

Non-library information service providers include not only publishers and filmmakers, but other types of organizations not customarily thought of. For example, hundreds of abstracting and indexing services organize and disseminate information, and in many cities organizations exist whose principal business activity is to perform computer-based searches for information. Non-library information service organizations also conduct information research and develop new technology that affects all members of the information community.

Federal, State and local governments play a major role in creating and providing access to hundreds of thousands of research reports, directories, manuals, pamphlets, and special publications. Government also assumes a key responsibility in funding the facilities and operations of public and academic libraries, and in funding the research and development of new technology utilized in libraries.

Educational institutions play a vital role in training librarians and information professionals. Their role is increasingly important due to the rapid advancement of information technology and changing demographic characteristics of the population.

The private sector provides the public with information on products, jobs, energy, services, finance, and many other topics important in everyday life.

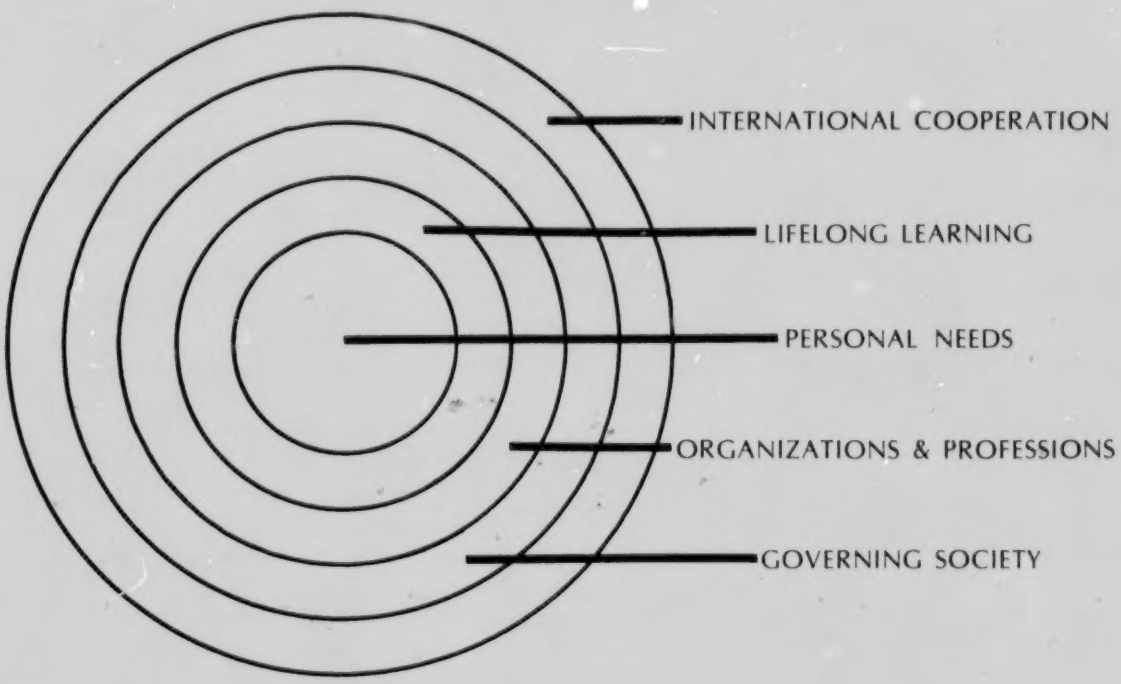
Finally, the general public—the ultimate users of information—influences, through

attitudes and actions, the other members of the information community.

Service Needs

The overriding concern implicit within the approximately three thousand separate issues raised by pre-Conference participants was that library and information services should provide the information needed to the people who need it. Thus, the long-term goal becomes to link information of diverse types with highly individualized needs. The types of needs are obviously long, perhaps endless, as close examination of the thousands of issues revealed.

Immediately then, it was important to make manageable the task at hand—to effectively use the mechanism of the White Houe Conference to chart, from such diversity, meaningful directions for the future. Thus the many resolutions recorded were sorted and grouped to form several broad categories. These categories were not selected arbitrarily, but reflect, from close examination, the most basic and fundamental "themes" that run through the expressions of needs made by thousands of individuals. These themes reflect a basic observation: that the people who need information need it to function in society in a number of capacities. On a dimensional plane, the individual is at the core, and the individual's membership in society on a worldwide scale is at the outer edge.



Within each theme are listed specific service "goals." These represent the service milestones which were articulated by the many pre-Conference participants. For example, one goal discussed by participants was to "serve special constituencies in meeting their information needs." Within this broad goal, participants identified specific issues concerning what libraries should do to help physically handicapped persons. As a result, a variety of resolutions were made to deal with this issue. The local library, for example, should "survey its community to determine local needs and develop resources and services accordingly." The Federal Government, for example, should "enact legislation and approve funding to assist States in financing and providing improved services to the handicapped."

The following paragraphs summarize by theme the needs expressed in pre-Conference activities. Numbering of the goals as 1, 2. 3, etc. does not reflect priority.

Theme 1 - Meeting Personal Needs

Goal 1 is to serve people in solving day-to-day problems in such areas as consumer awareness, nutrition, transportation, money matters, taxes, and employment. There was a strong interest in having local libraries broaden their services and assume the role of a community information center. This means that libraries must provide personalized counseling and broaden information resources. It will also be necessary to train library personnel in new service areas. Since lack of public awareness of library services has affected use both of traditional and innovative services, discussions favored the adoption by libraries of new public awareness techniques. New video and other technology was discussed as a way for libraries to expand information resources in this theme area. Interface at the development stage between libraries and the developers of new technology was suggested.

Goal 2 is to assist individuals in coping with such trauma or crisis as may arise at the time of emergency, death, illness, divorce, loss of job, and drug addiction. Readily accessible responses are needed in coping with such problems. Resolutions were wide-ranging. Some touched on the need for special publications to deal with such situations. Others suggested 24-hour toll-free telephone-answering services, and the use of skilled consultants and counselors. Such new service roles would require hiring and training personnel equipped to deal with such crises.

Goal 3 is to inform the public of news and current events. Resolutions suggested that libraries serve as a source for all types of such information at both the local community level and the national level. New video technology exists which permits home television viewers access to a variety of information in both directory formats (election tabulations, sports scores, lists of motion pictures playing locally, etc.) and pictorial formats. Suggestions were made that public libraries have such new types of information available for patrons.

Goal 4 is to support interests in cultural heritage, religion and family life. In this area, resolutions indicated that local libraries should promote production and collection of works that are unique in terms of language, ethnic origin, cultural heritage, or religion. A suggestion was made to develop networks for such materials. Federal agencies were also asked to provide intensive, short-term funding to initiate activities in this area. A recommendation was also made to increase library materials and services dealing with the needs of families, as well as materials dealing with general morals, citizenship, patriotism, and tradition.

Goal 5 is to accommodate needs in entertainment, recreation, and leisure activities. Resolutions here included expansion of traditional library resources, development of special

resource media, and sponsorship of activities such as guest lectures, exhibits, plays, and concerts. Funding for such expansion was requested from both State and Federal Governments. Charging for such activities was also suggested. The issue of censorship was discussed within the context of the fifth goal.

Goal 6 is to serve special constituencies, those who do not have full access to information because of physical disability, blindness or deafness, or who are constrained through lack of education, mental disability, or language barrier. Some special constituencies are institutionalized, homebound, or live in remote rural areas. More resolutions pertaining to this goal were made than for any other goal. In summary, the resolutions indicated that libraries of all types should provide information resources to unserved or underserved constituencies, regardless of the nature or degree of disability, or source of barrier. Library personnel must be trained to assist these constituents, library facilities should be modified, and outreach programs should be implemented. Appropriate materials for serving special constituencies should be developed.

Theme 2 - Enhancing Lifelong Learning

Goal 1 is to support education in schools. A major issue here deals with the relative roles of school libraries and public libraries. Some resolutions indicated that public libraries should assume the major responsibility for serving school-age children. Other resolutions suggested expanding school library operations—longer hours, more materials, and better staff. Some resolutions also implied that school libraries should serve both preschool-age children and adults concerned with continuing education. Funding issues constituted a number of resolutions. Computers, audiovisual materials and computer-assisted training packages were mentioned as increasingly important to schools.

Goal 2 concerns reinforcing higher education. Many issues and resolutions here involved academic and research libraries in State-funded educational institutions. Issues arose concerning allocation of funds to institutions. One question was whether library materials and services which come from public funds should be made available to the general public and organizations. A number of resolutions endorsed a National Periodicals Center as a solution to extensive interlibrary lending among university libraries. Application of new technology for academic library operations (e.g., cataloging, circulation, bibliographic searching, and security) was discussed.

Goal 3 is to erase illiteracy and to improve the reading skills of the general public. Many resolutions were addressed to library involvement in this goal. They suggest that libraries provide staff, space, specialized materials, programs, and other resources to achieve this goal. Libraries will require extensive, new funding, and will need to hire and train library personnel and employ new technology.

Goal 4 is to enhance informal lifelong learning for preschool-age children and adults. A large number of resolutions dealt with this goal. Resolutions included providing materials and services, as well as sponsoring workshops and seminars. Several resolutions suggested that libraries provide referral services, facilitate testing for aptitudes and skill levels, and hire education and career counselors. Sources of funding discussed were private corporations, utility companies, labor unions, and foundations.

Theme 3 - Improving Organizations and the Professions

It was recognized that the private sector of society comprises an important library and information services constituency. **Goal 1 is to serve organizations that provide products or services,** such as businesses, utilities, farms, hospitals, and research organizations. **Goal 2 is to support organizations that provide a benefit** to groups of individuals or organizations: e.g., societies and associations; unions; civic, charitable and advocacy groups; and foundations. **Goal 3 is to assist such professions as** law, medicine, science, engineering, and social work.

All of these constituent groups share a common characteristic: they are intensive information users and are highly sophisticated in the use of new technology to meet information needs. Most of the issues and resolutions in this theme area indicated that libraries must fully serve these groups. Since private organizations also represent a special source for information needed by libraries, some resolutions discussed providing incentives for these organizations to join resource-sharing networks. Local public libraries were asked to become more active in defining and identifying the needs of professionals in order to provide increased service.

Theme 4 - Effectively Governing Our Society

Goal 1 is to increase citizen participation in public policy decisions. Resolutions suggested that library and information services assist citizens by assembling, storing, retrieving, and providing access to information pertaining to public issues, such as minutes of agency meetings, budgets, etc. Libraries were felt to be appropriate facilities to serve as public policy information centers. States were asked to fund and develop computer information systems which would provide a means for the public to interface with local, State and Federal governments. Feedback from the general public concerning public policy issues was also viewed as important.

Together, Federal, State and local government spend billions of dollars on collecting information to govern our society. Information is collected on business, labor, education, weather, and many other diverse topics. Thus, **Goal 2 is to help describe our society and to improve government operations.** Information is also collected so that government can carry out its responsibilities in such areas as public services, research, regulations, laws, law enforcement, and intelligence. Several resolutions addressed improving library and information services in such areas. Also, since such information is collected through use of public funds, questions were asked about this wealth of information and its availability to the general public and the private sector. Since much information collected by the Federal Government involves personal data or proprietary data, other questions were raised concerning freedom of information.

One issue dealt with whether new information technology developed by the Government should be made available to the private sector. Other resolutions discussed the need to establish a clear Federal policy concerning information activities, including federally funded research and development, information standards, and collection of information-oriented statisitics.

Theme 5 - Increasing International Understanding and Cooperation

The goal for this theme is to support exchange of cultural, scientific and technical, and trade information. This theme was viewed as important because of its bearing on world peace and our economic well being. Concern was expressed about making technology freely available to other countries that often use such technology to develop products that successfully compete with our own domestic products. Some resolutions indicated that our relationships with underdeveloped and lesser developed countries would be substantially improved if we shared our information resources and technology. Strong sentiment was evident to develop national policies concerning these issues.

Implementation Requirements

Sixteen important implementation issues recurred within the pre-White House Conference discussions. These issues cut across all topics of discussion and are present within each of the specific theme areas that have been described. For example, funding and taxation are crucial factors in delivering services dealing with personal needs; they are also important in governing society. Within these two areas of need, however, the issues surrounding funding and taxation are different. The following issues address requirements for implementing the library and information service needs expressed by pre-Conference participants.

Funding and Taxation

Funding was the most popular topic at most conferences and yielded the greatest number of resolutions. Resolutions reflected the position that support for libraries is the combined responsibility of local, State, and Federal government. Some resolutions recommended specific funding formulas, for example, 50 percent local, 30 percent State, and 20 percent Federal. Funding mechanisms suggested included: continuation of categorical grants, establishment of modified block grants, and single per capita contributions.

Suggested means of local funding included using overdue fines to purchase new library materials, corporate donations, and possible user fees for some services.

Statelevel funding discussions dealt with funding formulas, networks, academic libraries, and new funding mechanisms. Resolutions regarding formulas took into considertion per capita base distribution of funds, matching formulas, and alternative formulas in considertion of geographic and special needs. Resolutions also addressed the need for financial support of new resource sharing efforts and the expanding role of State academic libraries. Taxes, tax credits, rebates, and lotteries were also discussed.

National-level funding resolutions addressed funding mechanisms for satisfying specific library needs. Funding current categorical aid programs to authorized levels of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act would stimulate growth in school library collections. Using modified block grant requests to fund development of networking, resource sharing, and telecommunications would benefit all types of libraries. Block grants could also fund special constituencies requiring special programs, facilities, or materials.

Federal agencies should fund State and local libraries in research and demonstration development efforts. Demonstration projects in each State would provide working models for effective library service. Reduced postal and communications rates would assist libraries.

Legislation

Generally, legislation was discussed as a means of accomplishing needed financial support or changes in governance. Most resolutions dealing with this topic were concerned with the passage of pending legislation. Specific legislation discussed included House Bill 1241, Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), Titles I, II, III and IV; Higher Education Act (HEA), and postal bills.

Resolutions also discussed classifying some libraries as educational institutions with tax-exempt status and amending Title IV to take into account special needs of elderly, physically disabled, and minority citizens.

Governance

Resolutions addressed the composition of local library boards, the structure of State libraries, and plans for a national library agency. The importance of fair representation in the governance process was addressed. Some resolutions supported representation in State governance networks of libraries from all levels, of all types.

Policies

National policy is needed to deal with diversity of services, scope of libraries, and ongoing planning and growth. Such policies should be implemented at local, State and national levels.

Planning and Evaluation

Community surveys and user feedback were important components in these resolutions. State libraries were requested to provide general guidance, and both State and Federal agencies were seen as appropriate sources for funding and support for planning and evaluation.

Research and Development

Generally, resolutions reflected views that both Federal and State Governments should sponsor demonstration projects, develop research methods, and establish procedures that can be employed by local libraries.

New Technology

Most resolutions in this area called for support of research or evaluation dealing with video and computer technology. Technology was viewed as fundamental in carrying out networking activities. Suggestions were made that the Federal Government support studies on cost effectiveness of new technologies, as related to cataloging, circulations and security. The Federal Communications Act should be responsive to the special needs of libraries, in the area of rate-setting by electronic common carriers. The need for education and re-education of library and service staffs was noted.

Resource Sharing and Networking

Many suggestions were made regarding union lists, communications and delivery systems, processing, transportation, and borrowing. Specific resolutions addressed a national network, State networks incorporating both private and academic libraries, and the needs of users at the local level. The role of the Library of Congress and current plans for a national serials center were also addressed.

Personnel Development and Staff Support

Recommendations addressed recruiting, training, and retraining of library personnel. Some encouraged more minority recruitment. Recommendations for developing library schools were made by States where such schools do not exist. Certification and standards were discussed regarding personnel. Education programs are needed in the following areas: library systems, new technology, nonprint media, public relations, management and administration, and needs of special constituencies.

Public Awareness

All resolutions addressing this topic expressed the need for libraries to inform the public about available services. Mechanisms for doing this included: media, advertising, "friends of the library" groups, and maintaining contacts with government officials and community groups.

Standards and Guidelines

Library standards and personnel certification were topics discussed in many areas. Resolutions were made suggesting that local libraries be upgraded to meet national standards to be developed through Federal support.

Physical Access

Many resolutions addressed elements which affect physical access to libraries. These include: hours of service, public transportation, parking, book drops, and telephones.

Copyright Laws

The small number of resolutions in this area generally addressed issues covering the 1976 Copyright Law. Clarification of "fair use" was requested for educators and librarians.

Censorship

Referencing the Library Bill of Rights, many resolutions affirmed the individual's right to information of choice. Some resolutions addressed specific issues in local situations.

Materials, Holdings and Services

Resolutions affirmed the mission of libraries to acquire and make available varied types of books and resource materials. Funding was an important issue affecting this mission.

Preservation and Storage of Materials

The principal issue discussed here was physical preservation. The roles of the Federal Government, libraries, and publishers were addressed. Within this topic, resolutions also discussed library security, and lost and stolen property.

AN AGENDA FOR ACTION

The goals and objectives for the White House Conference can be achieved through ongoing efforts to communicate the important issues of library and information services addressed in both pre-Conference activities and in the Conference itself. All of the stakeholders—organizations and individuals—must be enlisted to support and to work for implementation of the final resolutions that will result from the Conference. Some specific approaches for post-Conference actions are listed here.

- Resolutions can be addressed to the President and the Congress requesting appropriate actions concerning funding, policy, research, and planning initiatives.
- Recommendations for action can also be suggested to States. Appropriate resolutions and recommendations can also be forwarded to national and interstate associations.
- Resolutions concerning local issues can be forwarded to national associations for local government. Delegates can also directly communicate issues and resolutions to their local governments and libraries.
- Appropriate associations and societies should be encouraged to include relevant resolutions in their individual action agendas.
- Library and information science schools should be made aware of resolutions and ways in which they can participate in the implementation process.
- Publishers and broadcasters should be asked to publicize the outcomes of the White House Conference, and to assist in raising the level of awareness among citizens at large.
- As individuals, delegates can assist in making the resulting goals a reality by working for implementation in their local communities.

III. ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

THEME I

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES FOR MEETING PERSONAL NEEDS

GOAL 1

SERVE PEOPLE IN SOLVING DAY-TO-DAY PROBLEMS

There was a very strong sentiment expressed throughout pre-White House Conference activities that library and information services should play a much more active role in helping people solve day-to-day problems. Such problems identified through pre-White House Conference activities included:

- shopping, consumer education and product evaluation,
- nutrition, health care and sex education,
- energy conservation, the environment and necessities of physical existence,
- prevention of accidents, fire or theft,
- transportation,
- weather, road conditions and pollution alerts,
- real estate,
- personal and family budgeting,
- investment, retirement and estate planning,
- paying taxes and tax referral, and
- employment, job market and job-related problems.

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to serve people in solving day-to-day problems?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Serve as information and referral centers along with appropriate community and educational organizations in supplying information for solving day-to-day problems.
- Be aware of and establish policies reflecting changing lifestyles and daily needs.
- Maintain a reference file and compile a directory of community resources available for assistance in dealing with basic needs; i.e., food, clothing, shelter.
- Expand consciousness of library board members for need to modify service format.
- Make available staff and trained volunteers to act as liaison with community agencies and special groups to collect information necessary for referral services.
- Organize and publicize services in the community to allow easier access to local information.

- Enhance public awareness using exhibits and other in-house programs.
- Provide appropriate equipment (i.e., special television sets) that can be used in answering questions and providing additional referral service.
- Ensure availability of controversial information such as sex education materials and programs.

State Level

- State libraries should establish guidelines for referral services to community resources and agencies by public libraries.
- States should incorporate appropriate information for solving day-to-day problems in planning information networks.
- State libraries should house a toll-free line to provide statewide information and referral as sistance.
- Hire personnel trained in telephone referral assistance.

National Level

- Federal libraries should take a leadership role in developing and implementing a nationwide policy for effective reference and referral networks for meeting day-to-day informational needs.
- Federal libraries, as participants in national networks, should provide access to and awareness of special collections.
- National centers for information referral should provide toll-free, multilingual, 24-hour telephone lines.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to serve people in solving day-to-day problems?

Resolutions

- Provide ongoing newspaper, radio and television campaigns publicizing the availability of local, state and national resources.
- Abstracting and indexing services should consider preparing reference materials for such needed information.
- Develop a home television system for references, referral or answering questions on home television sets.
- Set up cooperative arrangements with libraries where home television services provide some answers and libraries provide backup materials.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to serve people in solving day-to-day problems?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Sponsor public and professional awareness programs regarding the availability and extent of library services.

State Level

- Provide funding for the installation and maintenance of toll-free WATS line and telecommunication equipment for State libraries.
- Develop plans for a statewide Community Communications Center to be established as a central information resource.

National Level

- Provide funding to local libraries through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for career education centers.
- Provide funding through the NCLIS for Federal library participation in national networks.
- The Congress should pass legislation enabling the National Library of Medicine to provide needed information.
- Expand existing Federal programs to include basic health education.
- The NCLIS or a national library agency should provide research and planning and establish guidelines involving such systems and services.
- Federal agencies specifically dealing in public service areas should provide information materials on how to solve day-to-day problems.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to serve people in solving day-to-day problems?

Resolutions

- Exposure to such areas as consumer education should begin at the elementary school level.
- Librarianship curricula should include training and communication skills for providing individualized assistance.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to serve people in solving day-to-day problems?

Resolutions

- Special groups and organizations should provide volunteers and consultants to assist libraries in planning and operating community referral centers.

ISSUE: What should the GENERAL PUBLIC do to serve people in solving day-to-day problems?

Resolutions

- Persons should become informed on resources that are available for solving their day-to-day problems.
- The general public should encourage and support better library and information services for solving day-to-day problems.

CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES AND ALTERNATIVE RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: At what level should LIBRARIES provide personal telephone services for helping people solve day-to-day problems?

Alternative Resolutions

- Local libraries
- State libraries
- Federal libraries
- All levels

ISSUE: How can LIBRARY NETWORKS be established to serve people in solving day-to-day problems?

Alternative Resolutions

- Library networks should be developed from local levels up.
- Library networks should be developed from the national level down.

ISSUE: Should LIBRARIES charge for materials or services in helping people solve day-to-day problems?

Alternative Resolutions

- All such materials and services should be free.
- Some materials or services should include a charge in order to recover costs.

GOAL 2

ASSIST INDIVIDUALS IN COPING WITH TRAUMA AND CRISIS

Examples of trauma and crisis include:

- fire, accident or other emergency,
- deaths of relatives or friends,
- serious illness,
- divorce,
- loss of job, and
- drug or alcohol addiction.

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to assist individuals in coping with trauma and crisis?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Serve as a focal point of community informational and human resources available for referral in times of trauma and crisis.
- Make available information and materials dealing with crisis and trauma.
- Provide an emergency referral service to deal with crisis and trauma.
- Employ staff who can act quickly and think clearly when dealing with crisis.

State Level

- Should be responsible for coordinating uniform reference and referral services throughout the State.
- Coordinate information dealing with crisis and trauma and act as an information clearinghouse for such information.
- Qualified personnel should be available not only to provide appropriate referral but also to provide immediate information in emergencies.

National Level

- Federal libraries should serve as models and be prominent in developing referral systems specifically aimed at providing speedy, accurate information in times of trauma and crisis.

- Provide online emergency medical information to aid physicians.

ISSUE: What should GOVERNMENT do to assist individuals in coping with trauma and crisis?

Resolutions

- Clearinghouses should collect and disseminate materials on drugs, fire, safety and other causes of crisis and trauma as a preventative measure.
- Broadcasters should provide air time for public service announcements dealing with "what to do in an emergency."

ISSUE: What should GOVERNMENT do to assist individuals in coping with trauma and crisis?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local public servants, such as police and fire personnel, should be kept up-to-date on the latest and best ways of dealing with emergency situations.
- Local public service agencies should sponsor programs or classes designed to promote not only an awareness of trauma and crisis but also a knowledge of how to deal with them effectively.

State Level

- Appropriate funds to staff "hotline" or referral services.

National Level

- Federal agencies should make available free pamphlets and printed materials to the general public as well as to the public libraries.
- Develop a national policy encouraging people with severe problems to call their local public library for information regarding where they can get help.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to assist individuals in coping with trauma and crisis?

Resolutions

- Educate students in dealing with crisis and trauma.
- Utilize community resources in providing students with in-school programs related to such situations.
- Be sensitive to students suffering trauma because of problems in their family life.
- Library schools should offer, if not require, courses designed to help librarians effectively deal with the psychological and emotional aspects of assisting persons in trauma and crisis.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to assist individuals in coping with trauma and crisis?

Resolutions

- Service organizations such as hospitals must be prepared to deal with crisis and trauma on a 24-hour basis.
- Private "hotline" services could be established by private organizations.

ISSUE: What should the GENERAL PUBLIC do to assist in coping with trauma and crisis?

Resolutions

- Individuals should become aware of emergency procedures and resources available to them.
- Individual families who have survived crisis and trauma could aid in helping those persons who are currently in need.

CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES AND ALTERNATIVE RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: At what level should public libraries assist individuals in coping with crisis?

Alternative Resolutions

- Public libraries should only provide published and other materials to assist in these situations.
- Public libraries should also provide referral to professionals, counselors or agencies that can assist in these situations.
- Public libraries should provide personal counseling and direct answers to questions in these situations.

GOAL 3

INFORM THE PUBLIC OF NEWS AND CURRENT EVENTS

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to inform the public of news and other events?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Libraries at all levels should serve as a "storehouse" for all forms of news and information, from community happenings to current events of national interest.
- Libraries should be a central source for current newspapers and magazines.
- Libraries should provide announcements and news concerning such activities as political events, government ordinances, public services, sporting events, etc.
- Libraries should provide a telephone answering service concerning current news and other events.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to inform the public of news and other events?

Resolutions

- New technology should be developed to provide news and other current events in new forms.
- Publishers and broadcasters should continue to provide uncensored, open and accurate accounts of news events and announcements of other events.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to inform the public of news and other events?

Resolutions

- The Government should freely provide information on its activities.
- The Government should not exercise any constraints on the news media, as provided in the first amendment to the Constitution.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to inform the public of news and other events?

Resolutions

- Journalism schools should reinforce the importance of unbiased reporting of news events.
- Library schools should train librarians about the importance of news and other events and how to handle this information in libraries.
- Elementary and secondary schools should teach students the importance of keeping informed and critically reviewing news.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to inform the public of news and other events?

Resolutions

- Producers and distributors of consumer products should announce features of products that are found unsafe or of potential harm to persons.
- Companies, labor unions and other organizations should continue to announce important events concerning their operations.

ISSUE: What should the GENERAL PUBLIC do to keep informed of news and other events?

Resolutions

- The general public has an important responsibility to keep informed about newsworthy events, politics, public services, etc.

GOAL 4

SUPPORT INTERESTS IN CULTURAL HERITAGE, RELIGION AND FAMILY LIFE

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to provide an information resource supportive of cultural heritage, religion and family life?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Libraries should become living centers of cultural and community exchange, open to diverse learning opportunities for community members.
- Libraries should serve as a principal means of preserving information on cultural heritage, religion and family life.

State Level

- State libraries should establish statewide networks of cultural heritage, religion and

family life materials.
- State libraries should provide travelling archivists who can help local libraries establish works of cultural heritage, religion and family life.

GOAL 4a: SUPPORT PERSONAL INTERESTS IN ETHNIC IDENTITY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to support interests in ethnic and cultural identity?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Place a high priority on determining the ethnic makeup of the community to develop relevant collections and services.
- Extend ethnic services.
- Set up programs designed to acquaint librarians with multicultural literature.
- Recruit volunteers of all ethnic backgrounds and provide orientation, coordination and continued education.
- Develop collections that reflect the cultural heritage of the community.

State Level

- Maintain up-do-date collections with materials reflecting the minority characteristics of the American society.
- Designate one library as a multi-ethnic branch where cultural and ethnic materials are housed and personnel are trained and knowledgeable.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to support interests in ethnic and cultural identity?

Resolutions

- Through public service announcements, emphasize to the public the need and importance of preserving our past records and history.
- Present television documentaries of past events and their effect on the lifestyle we have grown accustomed to.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to support interests in ethnic and cultural identity?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Develop flexible funding policies which allow free access to information on various cultures and ethnic groups.

State Level

- Provide financial and other incentives to promote more acquisitions of cross-cultural and ethnic materials by libraries.
- Enact a "national Indian omnibus library bill," to include funding for training of certified Indian library workers, materials and dissemination, construction, technical assistance to new or developing libraries, services to Indian studies

programs, an information needs survey and special purpose program grants and contracts.
- Establish a "national Indian library center," Indian library networks, Indian library consortium, legislative set-asides and interagency coordination of Indian library services.

National Level

- Make available Federal funds for the collection and dissemination of traditional items of ethnic folk expression, both verbal and nonverbal.
- Contribute funds to State and local governments for the purpose of fostering access to information on cultural heritage.
- Develop criteria and standards for Indian libraries and focus on library information programs by Indian organizations.
- Support Indian writing and publication and establish continuing communication with Indian tribes and organizations.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to support interests in ethnic and cultural identity?

Resolutions

- Include required courses on ethnic, cultural, bilingual and human relations in the education curriculum for librarianship.
- Provide schools with library collections which include literature depicting varied cultures and ethnic groups in a realistic manner.

GOAL 4b: SUPPORT INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC IN RELIGION AND FAMILY LIFE

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to support interests in religion and family life?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Provide information on the religions, the world philosophies and value systems to assist persons in searching for the meaning of life.
- Preserve and make available records of our history and tradition.
- Establish a special section in libraries on family life to:
    - acquire a wide range of resources reflecting diverse opinions and family styles and avoid stereotypes,
    - organize and display the resources to attract users, and
    - function as the central point of referral for family life services and programs.

State Level

- Coordinate all library information and service agencies in providing information to meet present and future family needs.
- Set up a program to coordinate the location, acquisition, preservation, indexing and circulation of records and memoirs of State history, materials and art.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to support interests in religion and family life?

Resolutions

State Level

- Provide special funding to the State library for the safekeeping, return and/or recording of historical state documents.
- Develop, through cooperation of the State library and appropriate State agencies, a continuing program to assist local libraries on care, use and dissemination of local historical information.
- Develop statewide acquisition networks to plan and implement a means of identifying and acquiring historically valuable materials.

National Level

- Develop plans to identify and make available, through library resource centers, information about collections of religious content and community history and records.
- Federal agencies involved in archival activities should allocate more archival work to State and regional acquisitions.
- Above agencies also should work on creative studies on data selection and methodologies, such as sampling, to cope with vast quantities of documentation produced by public and private agencies and institutions.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to support interests in religion and family life?

Resolutions

- School library collections and classroom materials should be devoid of stereotypes and be representative of various points of view.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to support interests in religion and family life?

Resolutions

- Such agencies as the Historical Preservation Society should add the advancement of library services to their areas of interest.

GOAL 5

ACCOMMODATE NEEDS IN ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to accommodate needs in entertainment, recreation and leisure activities?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Not only serve citizens with a broad variety of materials for leisure time reading, but also support and enhance activities outside the domain of the library.
- Actively support and initiate or cooperate in programs for arts and humanities at the local level.

- Provide special resource media and sponsor supplemental activities such as:
  - guest lectures,
  - fine arts materials,
  - exhibits, and
  - concerts.
- Coordinate services with activities of local interest: special book collections, displays related to sports, plays, museum exhibits, etc.
- Encourage meaningful usage of spare time, especially reading, by providing collections representative of a wide variety of interests.
- Promote the library as being more than just a "book warehouse."

State Level

- State libraries should develop one central collection of musical scores within their interlibrary loan department.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to accommodate needs in entertainment, recreation and leisure activities?

Resolutions

- All media forms can be utilized to publicize library activities and promote outside involvement in creating new programs to enhance leisure time.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to accommodate needs in entertainment, recreation and leisure activities?

Resolutions

State Level

- Provide funding grants enabling libraries to initiate or cooperate in programs on the humanities and arts.

National Level

- Federal programs dealing with the arts and humanities should consider supporting public libraries interested in adding such programs to their agenda. Such support can be in the form of financial support, consulting assistance or materials for exhibits.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to accommodate needs in entertainment, recreation and leisure activities?

Resolutions

- Develop a curriculum in elementary schools that includes exposure to the arts and similar areas. Cooperate with libraries in planning of school activities which coincide with current library programs.
- Local universities and colleges can further add to library programs through their academic activities.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to accommodate needs in entertainment, recreation and leisure activities?

Resolutions

- Private organizations, societies or individuals concerned with expanding the awareness of the community should provide libraries with cultural exhibits and lectures and sponsor coordinating activities through local libraries.

CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES AND ALTERNATIVE RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: Would free expression and free inquiry be possible without any censorship?

Resolutions

- Free expression and free inquiry should never be constrained by censorship.
- There are some justifiable criteria for limiting access to information.

ISSUE: Should public library users be charged for services to accommodate entertainment, recreation or leisure activities?

Resolutions

- Such services should always be without charge.
- Charges should accompany some types of entertainment or recreation provided in public libraries.

GOAL 6

SERVE SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to help presently underserved and unserved persons?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Provide information resources to unserved or underserved constituencies, regardless of the nature or degree of disability.
- Survey the community to identify the various segments of the population which are underserved and develop special programs accordingly.
- Work together and with community resources in order to effectively serve special constituencies, both through library resources and referral to outside facilities.
- Provide personnel qualified to deal with the needs of the disabled.
- Broaden the range of collections available in-house and through interlibrary loan to include materials specifically dealing with various types of handicaps and maintain collections of controversial materials.

State Level

- State libraries must enlist the aid of existing agencies to find new avenues for identifying unserved and underserved segments of their populations in order to effectively design and target information programs to them.
- Establish a liaison service for libraries, agencies, organizations and individuals dealing with underserved populations to initiate appropriate action on a cooperative basis.

National Level

- Provide special workshops and related materials through the Library of Congress.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to help presently underserved and unserved persons?

Resolutions

- Undertake an extensive public relations campaign, using newspaper, radio and television to keep the public abreast of information and programs for special groups.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to help presently underserved and unserved persons?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Provide the funding necessary to implement local projects and programs to serve local constituencies.

State Level

- Provide funding for statewide programs designed to more effectively serve special constituencies.
- Undertake an in-depth study of the demographic makeup of the States in order to make better use of funds and distribution of materials.

National Level

- Give high priority in funding of public libraries to those areas where the concentration of identified special constituencies is the greatest.
- Prepare a grant proposal for the establishment of a pilot project in a State or the District of Columbia to serve as a model for the Nation. Such a project would demonstrate methods to meet requirements of groups with special needs, such as:
    - awareness training for policymakers and staffs,
    - methods of developing linkage between existing programs (outreach public relation) and utilizing these resources to better serve groups with special special needs, and
    - incorporation of the recommendations from the White House Conference on the Handicapped.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to help presently underserved and unserved persons?

Resolutions

- Those persons knowledgeable in areas of service to special groups should volunteer their services to libraries both in planning effective programs and staffing them.

GOAL 6a: SERVE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED IN MEETING THEIR INFORMATION NEEDS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to help physically handicapped persons?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Each library must survey its community to determine local needs and develop resources and services accordingly.
- Remove physical barriers to library access in existing buildings and comply with State and Federal legislation regarding new construction.
- Establish cooperative arrangements with outside community resources capable of providing specialized services.
- Employ one or more staff members qualified to respond to the library needs of handicapped persons as well as provide in-house training and continuing education programs to all personnel for awareness information on the special needs of the handicapped relating to the use of libraries.
- Publicize services and materials available to handicapped individuals.
- Develop specialized bibliographies of materials appropriate to the needs of handicapped to be used by handicapped persons and those who work with them.
- Provide for input by handicapped individuals regarding the acquisition of materials.

State Level

- Make available a statewide toll-free number to request resources on the blind and pnysically handicapped from the State library.
- Clearly identify the services offered.
- Seek the aid of appropriate existing agencies to identify and reach the unserved and utilize handicapped persons on advisory boards and committees.
- Maintain accurate statistical records on materials for the handicapped in special sections for the blind and physically handicapped within State libraries.
- To uniformly eliminate barriers to library facilities, the State library, through State agency advice, should:
    - educate local library boards and personnel as to what constitutes physical barriers,
    - assist in determining if local libraries have barriers, and
    - provide local libraries with information about technical and financial resources for removing them.
- Provide consultant expertise in accommodating handicapped in library facilities.
- Establish a position of full-time coordinator of volunteer services and train civic group volunteers in effectively reproducing materials for use by handicapped.
- Utilize public relations to acquaint local and public libraries with services available at State libraries for the blind and physically handicapped.
- Allow for and encourage input by handicapped individuals in the formulation of program policies.

National Level

- The Library of Congress should play a key role in establishing State libraries for the blind and physically handicapped.
- The Library of Congress National Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped should initiate and assist state and local libraries in operating radio reading service.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to help physically handicapped persons?

Resolutions

- Provide bibliographic access to the resources of private and commercial data banks by adding these records to network databases.
- Develop efficient cataloging and retrieval systems of special materials.
- Produce and make available articles concerning accomplishments of handicapped individuals, careers available to the handicapped and materials for concerned parents and educators.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to help physically handicapped persons?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Provide at least 50 percent of the funding necessary to bring local library services and facilities to American Library Association standards.
- Local agencies should cooperate with local libraries in helping the handicapped to become better informed of their local library services.
- Develop and implement regular transportation systems adequately equipped to provide handicapped individuals with the means of getting to libraries.

State Level

- Make available grants to assist local libraries in initiating or strengthening library services to the handicapped.
- Provide State funds to local libraries for the purpose of implementing Library and Construction Services Act Title II and any other publicly funded library, such as county law libraries.
- Provide State funds for technological devices designed to permit access to all library materials.
- Enact legislation to establish funds for States which do not have a State library for the blind and physically handicapped.
- Perform a study to identify physical barriers, develop a plan to remove these barriers and explore additional funding sources to fully implement these plans.
- Coordinate interagencies to identify special users and create statewide plans to generate minimum standards for facilities, equipment, collections and services to accommodate handicapped users.
- Provide information to the general public on the incidence, prevalence, characteristics, treatment and latest research findings on the handicapped through a special statewide service network.

National Level

- Appropriate the funds to any library or community seeking to meet Federal construction regulations for new facilities or modification of current buildings to permit unhindered library access.
- Enact legislation and approve funding to assist States in financing and providing improved services to the handicapped.
- Develop a clear Federal policy in development and funding of a nationwide network of libraries serving the blind and physically handicapped as well as cooperative programs to strengthen State library agencies.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to help physically handicapped persons?

Resolutions

- Boards, staffs and trainers within school and college library programs must reflect the handicapped population.

State Level

- Identification and steps to meet the library needs of handicapped students must be an integral part of planning for school and academic libraries.
- Institutions of high education must seek local, State and Federal funds to support training programs for libraries to become adept at serving the physically handicapped.
- Require school boards to hire school media specialists and properly equip libraries with materials appropriate to serving mainstreamed handicapped students.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to help physically handicapped persons?

Resolutions

- Funding and grants by private foundations and other private sources must be sought to provide for physically handicapped presently without adequate services.
- Make available, through organizations working closely with the handicapped, materials and information needed by the handicapped. Staff activities, such as public speaking engagements, should be carried out to publicize the availability of such materials.

GOAL 6b: SERVE THE BLIND AND DEAF IN MEETING THEIR INFORMATION NEEDS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to help blind and deaf persons?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Develop more realistic ways of measuring growth of book-by-mail programs.
- Grant employment to hearing-impaired adults who meet qualifications and encourage deaf participants in library activities.
- Publicize services and encourage print-handicapped persons to take advantage of existing services.
- House adequate books, journals, texts, audiovisual materials, braille materials, talking books and cassettes for both recreational and scholarly needs of the blind and deaf.
- Provide commercially available reference works in special formats for the blind and deaf.
- Take advantage of mail rates in providing materials to special patrons.

State Level

- Sponsor sign language courses for public libraries.
- Establish a statewide toll-free number to request resources for blind and deaf from State libraries.
- Supply funds for public relations.
- Investigate funding for options for visually impaired in county libraries.

- State libraries should serve as central mailing services for specially formatted reading materials and accessories produced by the Library of Congress for print-handicapped persons.
- Make captioned films available for loans or screening and establish a film depository.
- Take action to establish a library for the blind and physically handicapped.

National Level

- A national library center should assist local and State libraries in radio reading programs.
- The Library of Congress should improve the selection of materials for the visually handicapped by providing materials with more profound intellectual content, classes and reference materials.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to help blind and deaf persons?

Resolutions

- Increase high quality production of recording or talking books and technical magazines.
- Utilize media to promote library services to the blind and handicapped.
- Expand special library services and materials to the blind and physically handicapped, including materials which accurately represent disabled persons.

ISSUE: What should GOVERNMENT do to help blind and deaf persons?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Mandate public relations efforts to alert the community of the special resources available to the blind and deaf.

State Level

- Provide State funds for personnel services and materials to meet national standards.
- Comply with State and Federal laws regulating accessibility to public libraries, by approving or not approving structural plans, providing new aid for existing libraries, and by employing consultants when necessary.
- Create video information services, use captions or interpreters, provide television and radio reading, and install telecommunications equipment in at least one public library with each library system.

National Level

- Appropriate Federal funds for the following:
    - Special materials for public libraries in a useable format by the blind and deaf—teletypewriting machines available at every level, talking books to be made available through the Library of Congress.
    - Establishment and operation of a "library for the deaf," including special materials and continuing consultation.
    - Financial incentives for the production of high-interest, low-vocabulary materials for the deaf and developmentally disabled, and tax credits to

publishing houses (private and public) willing to increase production of materials in 18-point type.

- Develop and implement plans for a national resource and information center, with the cooperation of such agencies as the Library Services for the Deaf Unit in the American Library Association and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to set up a nationwide toll-free telephone reference-answer system.
- Encourage appropriate agencies to emphasize development of materials and to review commercially published material, in order to compile a list for media specialists and librarians.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to help blind and deaf persons?

Resolutions

- University and college library programs must be made aware of the need for education in the specialized area of serving blind and deaf patrons.
- Require that certification in librarianship include basic orientation programs on the needs of special users.
- Incorporate training to serve the blind and deaf into existing courses or create new courses and seminars to meet required curriculum standards.
- Recruit persons who are blind or deaf to become certified librarians specializing in special services.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to help blind and deaf persons?

Resolutions

- Professional associations should assist library and school systems to provide workshops and inservice sessions to help librarians serving people with disabilities.
- Volunteers and private organizations can be of service by offering facilities and manpower to record books and magazines for local libraries to distribute.

GOAL 6c: SERVE THE EDUCATIONALLY AND MENTALLY DISADVANTAGED IN MEETING THEIR INFORMATION NEEDS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to help educationally and mentally disadvantaged persons?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Work closely with local schools, which have the opportunity to identify learning disabled students, in planning effective services and programs for the educationally disabled.
- Serve as a reference and referral center in cooperation with appropriate local agencies.
- Provide special training for library staff, and provide workshops and inservice sessions for other personnel.

State Level

- Initiate pilot programs for educationally and mentally disadvantaged patrons in cooperation with State agencies working in that area.

- Serve as a statewide depository for information materials and as a reference center for answering questions and referring patrons to outside resources.
- Develop and coordinate statewide networks of resources appropriate to the needs of educationally and mentally disabled users.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to help educationally and mentally disadvantaged persons?

Resolutions

- Encourage publishers to develop special materials and equipment to be utilized by educationally and mentally disadvantaged users.
- Gather the latest information on characteristics, treatments and finding in the area of educational and mental disabilities and make them available through appropriate databases.
- Utilize all media forms and methods to make the public aware of and encourage use of available resources.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to help educationally and mentally disadvantaged persons?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Allocate funding to local libraries to be used explicitly in initiating strengthening programs to serve educational and mental disabilities.
- Provide local libraries with information from local government agencies dealing with various aspects of mental disabilities.

State Level

- Provide funding to supplement programs in local libraries.
- Utilize allocated funding from the Federal Government for in-depth studies to assess explicit needs of the mentally disabled.
- Place emphasis within appropriate agencies on developing collections and services and staff training for meeting the needs of educationally and mentally disabled persons.
- Establish statewide networks of information resources pertaining to educational and mental disabilities.

National Level

- Federal programs established to assist special groups should support special education library services, through funding as well as consultation.
- Provide special Federal funding to assess the needs of the mentally disabled.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to help educationally and mentally disadvantaged persons?

Resolutions

- Identify educational and mental disabilities and provide special programs dealing with such students in the school environment.
- Include special training and courses in university and college librarianship curriculums to provide potential librarians with the necessary background to effectively

meet the needs of the educationally and mentally disabled.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to help educationally and mentally disadvantaged persons?

Resolutions

- Provide professional input into library planning of services and programs for the educationally and mentally disadvantaged.

GOAL 6d: SERVE RESIDENTS OF INSTITUTIONS IN MEETING THEIR INFORMATION NEEDS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to help institutionalized persons?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Survey outreach services to jails and other local correctional institutions, and see that any barriers to enforcement of standards, policies and procedures are eliminated.
- The library needs of institutionalized persons are to be included as an integral component in the planning and development of local library collections and services.
- Cooperate with institutions in providing services, materials and access to information supplementary to those basic services provided by the institution.
- Include public institutions in public library systems.
- Use volunteers as liaisons between libraries and special groups concerned with enhancing services to the institutionalized.

State Level

- Establish a committee of representatives from the State library and correctional institutions (both administrators and residents) for the purpose of setting guidelines and standards, and developing a plan for correctional libraries.
- State institutional libraries should become an integral part of the treatment-training environment of institutions.
- Coordinate State networks of libraries capable of meeting information needs of institutionalized persons and provide continued services to residents through State reference and loan libraries.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to help institutionalized persons?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Develop guidelines for and allocate funds to local libraries for providing services to residents of institutions supported by local funds.
- Local agencies should provide partial funding to supply residents of nursing homes with free materials and technical devices, such as:
  - large-print books,
  - page turners, and
  - cassettes and players.

State Level

- Departments of education, departments of health and mental hygiene, governors, and legislature should provide funds in annual budgets to support institutional library services. This budget should be consistent and separate from other monies allotted to State institutions to ensure continuing services.
- Increase State funds and/or match Federal funds to approve positions to adequately staff correctional libraries and additionally achieve full service status.
- Provide necessary resources to libraries within detention and penal facilities, and mental hospitals so that legal referral services can be provided to confined persons.
- Coordinate and fund a network of bookmobiles and compatible services to take library services to institutionalized persons.
- Approve staff positions through the departments of corrections enabling the establishment and maintenance of full-fledged institution libraries.

National Level

- Develop Federal guidelines and funding to supplement public library funding of library services to local institutions in jurisdictions characterized by disproportionately high rates of institutionalized persons.
- The President of the United States should appoint a committee composed of librarians and lay citizens to study and recommend how best to provide library service to institutionalized persons.
- Require a proposed Federal bureau of libraries to develop a policy ensuring inmates the "right to read" and develop a long-range plan for libraries in Federal prisons.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to help institutionalized persons?

Resolutions

- Develop continuing education programs for institutional residents.
- Assist administrators of institutions responsible for selection of materials in developing a basic collection necessary to basic education.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to help institutionalized persons?

Resolutions

- Civic service organizations should offer their services in providing a means of transporting materials and other resources to and from institutions.
- Volunteers may be utilized in taking institutionalized persons who are allowed outside privileges to library activities.

GOAL 6e: SERVE HOMEBOUND CITIZENS IN MEETING THEIR INFORMATION NEEDS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to help homebound persons?

Resolutions

- Commit a portion of the budget to be used for special services to elderly patients and non-traditional services to the homebound.
- Evaluate current effectiveness of services.
- Work with local groups such as the Area Agency on Aging (AAA) in implementing

programs geared towards meeting the needs of the elderly.
- Contact existing programs that reach the homebound and offer circulating collections.

State Level

- Coordinate informational and operational functions of various State agencies.
- Provide a large network of bookmobiles.
- Develop advisory board of AAA members and other representatives of such agencies for the purpose of creating plans and activities for library systems to work with the elderly.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to help homebound persons?

Resolutions

- Broadcasters could provide radio and television programs of interest to the homebound. Advertising could be promoted to inform the homebound of available services and to provide air time for public service announcements to possibly enlist volunteer aides to the homebound.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to help homebound persons?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Develop and improve regularly scheduled transport systems to provide special transportation ensuring access to community libraries.

State Level

- Establish a statewide study commission responsible for funding services to the aged.
- Coordinate and cooperate with activities between departments responsible for library services and departments for the elderly.
- Develop a list of shut-ins through the Department of Social Welfare so library service can be provided through cooperation of social service agencies, such as visiting nurse programs.

National Level

- Designate Federal funds for delivery systems.
- Continue to establish permanent funds for library services to the aged.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to help homebound persons?

Resolutions

- Credits for students who provide outreach library services to the homebound could be incorporated into library schools and social service schools.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to help homebound persons?

Resolutions

- Service organizations or civic groups could resolve to aid the homebound by pro-

viding volunteers to drive the homebound to libraries or to bring them books that they might request.

GOAL 6f: SERVE PERSONS IN GEOGRAPHICALLY ISOLATED AREAS IN MEETING INFORMATION NEEDS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to help geographically isolated persons?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Extend services to rural areas not currently served by providing ongoing programs of non-traditional services, such as bookmobiles, accessible bookdrops and library mail service.
- Provide outreach programs, under the jurisdiction of small community libraries. Community and library information, tutorial assistance and introduction to library services for the non-user should also be provided.

State Level

- Promote dissemination of information regarding the pre-White House Conference resolutions to rural residents whom such resolutions affect.
- Actively promote and coordinate State networks of libraries and bookmobiles to take services to locations not presently served.
- Survey the States in order to determine the areas in greatest need of extension services.

National Level

- Keep librarians at the State and local level informed of state-of-the-art developments in library services so that they can pass information on to their users regardless of how remote they may be.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to help geographically isolated persons?

Resolutions

- A statewide listing of library holdings should be established, thus providing reference services not available in remote areas.
- Publishers should produce more materials which deal with the lives of those who live in remote areas, in order to increase interest in reading.

ISSUE: What should GOVERNMENT do to help geographically isolated persons?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Establish funding of county libraries or regional cooperatives, in order to serve counties without public library services.
- Local government could prepare a report on service to citizens in rural areas and make recommendations on how to improve it.

State Level

- Due to the fact that rural areas have a small tax base with which to support library services, State funds should be used to augment interlibrary loan services, provide

equal access and support libraries in general.

- Establish a statewide electronic network and data communication network to provide the most up-to-date information to sparsely populated areas.

National Level

- Federally funded demonstration libraries should be established in isolated areas for a minimum of three years. Libraries would then be turned over to local government and library cooperatives to fund and operate if the citizens of the area so desire.
- There exists a need for free access to information among the entire population without regard to geographic location of residency.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to help geographically isolated persons?

Resolutions

- Educational institutions should strive to improve interlibrary loan services in order to serve sparsely populated areas.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to help geographically isolated persons?

Resolutions

- Public service organizations could provide outreach services to residents of sparsely populated areas. Mini-bookmobiles and library awareness programs would be helpful to persons living in such areas.

GOAL 6g: SERVE NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING CITIZENS IN MEETING THEIR INFORMATION NEEDS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to help non-English speaking persons?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Libraries should perform a careful study before undertaking programs for non-English speaking residents.
- Libraries should provide referral services to groups that provide lessons in English.
- Community liaison persons may help librarians serve the needs of non-English speaking patrons.
- Local branch libraries should carry a multilingual selection of books so that people of ethnic communities will also be able to share in the services that the library offers. The staff should have the necessary knowledge of the language and community to assist such users.

State Level

- State libraries should assist local libraries in surveying their users and potential users in order to determine how to best serve the needs of the non-English speaking population.
- When State libraries sponsor public awareness programs, they should attempt to reach non-English speaking patrons, as well as the rest of the population.

National Level

- The Library of Congress should provide demographic information to libraries at the State and local level so such libraries can gain a better understanding of the cultural makeup of their communities and thereby provide appropriate multilingual materials and services.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to help non-English speaking persons?

Resolutions

- Publishing companies should publish more minority language materials.
- Those areas which have a large proportion of non-English speaking residents should have access to multilingual radio and television broadcasts.
- Publishers should provide materials supporting adult literacy not only in English, but in all languages spoken in the United States.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to help non-English speaking persons?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local government should provide funds for purchasing and printing additional multilingual materials for libraries.
- It is recommended that a careful study of the needs of the multilingual community be undertaken.
- Local government should provide multilingual staff, material and programs for public libraries.
- All materials produced locally should be translated into all local languages.

State Level

- There should be State and Federal funding for library materials, personnel and facilities that will enhance learning at all levels and that are appropriate for the cultural and language needs of users.
- States should provide funds for multilingual public awareness programs.

National Level

- There should be Federal and State funding for library materials, personnel and facilities that will enhance learning at all levels and that will be appropriate for the cultural and language needs of users.
- Multilingual materials should be translated into Braille or sight-saving records or cassettes through existing Library of Congress funds.
- Minority groups should have access to information in their native language.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to help non-English speaking persons?

Resolutions

- Multilingual staffing is recommended for school libraries. This may be accomplished through using staff members, community liaisons or other members of the academic community.

- There should be a coordinated effort among school libraries to locate sources where foreign language materials can be purchased.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to help non-English speaking persons?

Resolutions

- Individuals and service organizations should offer their services as community liaisons between libraries and the non-English speaking residents of the community.

THEME 2

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES FOR ENHANCING LIFELONG LEARNING

GOAL 1

SUPPORT EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to support education in schools?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Libraries should provide all school-age children with direct access to a broad range of print and nonprint information materials and services.
- Libraries should encourage the involvement of young adults as library board members, or as workers in school libraries.
- Libraries should increase the emphasis on children's services in all libraries under the direction of adequately trained personnel, especially for after-school and weekend programs.
- Libraries should establish cooperation between public libraries and school libraries in order to:
  - avoid duplication of materials, and
  - coordinate media programs.
- The hours and service of school libraries should be extended beyond school hours and over vacation months.
- Libraries should make available instruction to children on how to use the library resources.
- Local school libraries should actively solicit funds from private sources through public relations programs, e.g., open houses, visitations and citizen involvement in promoting youth related activities.

State Level

- The State libraries should join other appropriate library agencies in planning and funding a long-term program of development for public school libraries at a statewide level.
- The State libraries should provide a school library media coordinator whose chief duty is to implement programs concerning library and media standards.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to support education in schools?

Resolutions

- Publishers should be responsible for providing high quality and nonbiased print and nonprint materials for school-age children.
- Data banks should include materials specifically prepared for children and young adults.

- Services such as the Children's Cooperative Book Center should review materials for stereotyping and include a stereotyping statement for each item, delineate groups commonly stereotyped, disseminate this information, and assist teachers and librarians in avoiding acquisitions of such materials.
- The television industry should cooperate with educational institutions in writing guidelines to allow "tape and hold" policies for videotaping television programs, e.g., for teaching purposes.
- Publishers should increase the quantity and quality of reading materials for children and young adults, including large-print materials suitable for elementary school students and appropriate non-English materials.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to support education in schools?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local government should be responsible for ensuring that local libraries, i.e., school and/or public are adequately funded.
- Local government should give adequate and/or equal funding priority to school libraries along with other subjects in the curriculum and, if necessary, use emergency funds to bring staff and collections up to American Library Association standards.
- Local government should be requested not to combine school libraries and public libraries.

State Level

- State government is responsible for devising an equitable funding formula which would achieve minimum standards at all levels.
- States should develop a funding formula to regularly support school district programs at the local level and earmark funds to enable school libraries to meet minimum standards in all areas.
- States should devise methods to stabilize local school library budgets such as providing incentives to local school districts.
- State legislators should formulate and pass legislation to interpret and implement mandatory standards and provide staff to enforce them.
- State boards of education should establish a "bureau of libraries" and should provide funding for a State supervisor of school library services and staff.
- States should support communications systems.
- It is the State's responsibility to mandate and fund cooperative efforts between school and public libraries and encourage State library agencies to create and/or expand effective interlibrary loan programs.
- Legislation should be passed which would enable public library and school library cooperation to take place.
- States should ensure school library access to State and national network systems.
- States should require school administrators to take a course in basic library management.
- States should make available field consultants to aid local media centers in achieving national standards.
- States should require that school systems integrate courses in library skills into the curriculum as part of regular subjects.

- The States should initiate and implement programs establishing standards in all areas of child and young adult services.
- In order to enable school media centers to remain open during non-school hours, the States should provide additional funding for at least one librarian and encourage volunteer staff support.
- The State board of education should issue clear, written material guidelines to assist school librarians in selection.
- State budgets should designate specific allocations for print and nonprint materials, to be used for media center collections.

National Level

- The Federal Government should provide support in the form of direct funding for school libraries' planning, research and development. It should also provide guidelines and standards for libraries.
- The Federal Government should continue Elementary and Secondary Education Act Federal funding and return it to the State library for distribution toward the continued development of library media programs at the local level.
- Federal legislation should mandate qualified school media programs administered by certified personnel designed to strengthen reading, viewing, listening, and technological skills needed for access to information.
- The Federal Government should undertake a study to investigate and explore the advantages and disadvantages to school libraries of separating the U.S. Office of Education from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- The Federal Government should support research and development in the area of school library media centers through Federal grants and contracts. Funding should include project oriented training for media specialists, media aides and volunteers.
- Allocations should be made available and guidelines set for establishing demonstration models of cooperative relationships between public libraries and school media centers.
- The U.S. Copyright Law should define "fair use" of nonprint materials, such as audio and video recordings and film, used by teachers and students in an educational setting and allow broader interpretation for educational purposes.
- The Federal Government should increase support and categorical aid programs to school libraries for collections and see to it that these restrictions are met regarding the use of library materials or personnel funded by all Federal education programs.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to support education in schools?

Resolutions

- Library schools should train students in serving school-age children and new technology.
- Schools should coordinate classroom programs with materials and programs offered by school media centers.
- Library and information services should be considered as an integral part of the educational process and policies should be established regarding the goals and use of school libraries, i.e., not used as detention halls or substitute classrooms.
- Publicly supported universities should consider establishing accredited librarianship curriculums in existing programs. Masters degrees in library studies should offer internships in service to children and young adults.

- Teachers should be required to have media utilization competency before being certified.
- Library media centers should be administered by at least one full-time certified librarian supported by (1) a required minimum number of paraprofessionals, i.e., proportionate to the number of students served, and (2) a clerical staff large enough to free librarians from paper work in order to better serve student needs.
- Children should be educated in schools concerning the proper use of library facilities and resources through instruction by professional school media and library personnel.
- Collections and materials should meet minimum standards, be updated regularly, and include current and standard reference materials.
- Multilingual collections should be made available according to student needs.
- The Library Bill of Rights should be extended to students and accordingly, school libraries should supply materials that are not biased, stereotyped, or censored.
- Circulation policies should be as liberal as possible and periodically reviewed to ensure maximum access to materials and equipment; however, full advantage should be taken of detection systems. Security personnel, should be hired and laws governing return of materials should be enforced to prevent book loss and vandalism.

ISSUE: What should the GENERAL PUBLIC do to support education in schools?

Resolutions

- Library advocates and concerned citizens should lobby at appropriate levels to achieve annual budgets which would provide full-time librarians, funds for annual maintenance and updating of book collections and materials to meet American Library Association standards.
- Members of advisory boards and citizens groups should review, accept, modify or expand library media goals.
- All citizens interested in the growth and development of library services should commit themselves to a plan of action.

CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES AND ALTERNATIVE RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What are the relative roles of school and public libraries in serving school-age children?

Alternative Resolutions

- Public libraries should be used more extensively for school-age children, particularly during non-school hours.
- School libraries should be expanded to serve all the needs of school-age children. The hours of school libraries should be extended to nights, weekends and vacation time.
- School libraries and public libraries should not be combined.
- Greater cooperation should be established between school libraries and public libraries.

GOAL 2

REINFORCE HIGHER EDUCATION

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to reinforce higher education?

Resolutions

- University and college academic and research libraries should fully serve the faculty, student and research staffs of their respective institutions. This role can be enhanced by judiciously utilizing resource sharing.

Local Level

- Local libraries should initiate open lines of communication between themselves and area colleges and universities and provide activities which are supplemental and parallel to those on campuses.
- Expand public library funds in order to reimburse independent colleges and universities for services rendered by them for the public.

State Level

- States should include academic libraries as Special Resource Libraries in statewide library systems.
- The State library is responsible for providing that special education and training for librarians include an understanding of and skills in using computer-based information resources and in dealing with complex and technical inquiries of academic users.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to reinforce higher education?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Locally supported institutions of higher education should receive local funds sufficient to provide academic library facilities that meet minimum academic standards.

State Level

- States should make special allocations available for community and junior colleges, libraries and learning resource centers to establish high standards of excellence despite the size of the institution.
- States should establish a formal liaison between the State library and State department of higher education to articulate basic needs of academic libraries.
- States should study the present structure of administrative responsibility for publicly supported academic libraries and should study the possibility of establishing an appropriate agency with boards of higher education.
- States should provide regular support to the State funded universities and research libraries to accomplish a computer processing and cataloging system to meet professional materials' and personnel standards.
- Boards of higher education should develop distinct guidelines designed for each

academic level found in educational libraries.

- States should encourage and fund cooperative efforts of research libraries and academic libraries. They must work together to identify areas of responsibility in collection development and avoid unnecessary duplication of expensive, little-used materials.

National Level

- A national periodicals system should be developed and funded by the Federal Government.
- The U.S. Congress should increase annual appropriations to the Higher Education Act to meet needs of both institutions of higher learning and research libraries.
- The U.S. Congress should provide a stable funding source for special needs and programs to be distributed, as deemed necessary, in a cost-effective manner.
- The Federal Government should support universities and colleges through HEGIS, and by providing funds for research, development and resource sharing.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to reinforce higher education?

Resolutions

- Universities should reevaluate their funding for libraries, especially in smaller schools, keeping in mind that resource materials are essential to a good education.
- Academic librarians should have faculty status.
- The learning-teaching process should be enhanced by providing students with an awareness of the available literature in their respective fields, how to locate and gain access to pertinent information, and how to evaluate and best utilize it.
- Each university and college should develop and maintain appropriate core and research components of their libraries, in additon to resource sharing.
- Students, faculty, and academic staff should have free or inexpensive access to information retrieval services in their academic library.

ISSUE: What should the GENERAL PUBLIC do to reinforce higher education?

Resolutions

- Citizens should advocate and approve development and continuation of Governmental funding of higher education library services.

CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES AND ALTERNATIVE RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: Should State-funded university or college libraries provide materials and services to non-university users?

Alternative Resolutions

- State-funded university libraries should not provide materials and services to non-university users.
- State-funded university libraries should provide all materials and services to non-university users free of charge.
- State-funded university libraries should charge non-university users for materials and services.

ISSUE: Should there be a national periodicals system to support academic and research libraries?

Resolutions

- There should be a national periodicals system.
- There should not be a national periodicals system, but rather a series of State or regional library networks or networks based on subject—e.g., medicine.

ISSUE: If there is a national periodicals system, what should be its governance structure?

Resolutions

- The system should be under the control and direction of the Library of Congress.
- The system should be under the control and direction of a non-governmental organization.
- The system should be part of a national network, structured as a public corporation headed by a national board.

GOAL 3

ERASE ILLITERACY AND IMPROVE THE READING SKILLS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to erase illiteracy and improve the reading skills of the general public?

Resolutions

- All libraries serving the public should commit themselves to the ideal of literacy and should carry out a strengthened mission for educating the massive number of people who are unable to read and communicate sufficiently to participate in and contribute to our society.
- Libraries should determine which groups or individuals in need of literacy training can be best served by libraries.
- Libraries should explore the possibility of establishing functional reading systems (such as Laubach Literacy Volunteers) or offer effective tutorial programs to help those in need of developing basic reading skills.
- Local libraries should recognize their responsibility to cooperate and/or participate in literacy programs at all levels, i.e., make library facilities available for programs such as Adult Basic Education, without reducing services to the average user.
- Local libraries should be supportive of basic research efforts by other agencies as well as actively collect and disseminate research data to other community agencies.
- Local libraries should assume a leadership role in initiating and coordinating activities which utilize the variety and depth of community resources in upgrading reading skills.
- Local libraries should implement and publicize special programs to attract illiterate individuals to the library or establish outreach programs in the community.
- Libraries should provide training in and place emphasis on basic library skills to increase both visual literacy and "information" literacy.
- Local libraries should institute a policy of adding high-interest/low-vocabulary literature collections as well as appropriate nonprint media.

State Level

- States should encourage, establish, and support programs appropriate to the needs of nonreaders and assist in development by sharing experiences, ideas, and resources to interested libraries.
- States should compile and make available to all libraries in the State listings of materials available for adult nonreaders and/or adults of limited reading capabilities.
- State library collections and directories should include high-interest level reading such as *Reader's Digest*, and books and materials developed by Job Corps, Right-to-Read, and the Laubach method.
- State libraries should help implement national plans for literacy programs, gather and disseminate literacy information from a variety of sources, assist in organizing programs in libraries, allocate State and Federal funds, etc.

National Level

- The Federal Government should develop and put into action a model plan to be adapted (according to local needs and available resources) and implemented by local libraries, including volunteer tutors, development of outside support, selection of materials and equipment, facilities, and the establishment of flexible guidelines.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to erase illiteracy and improve the reading skills of the general public?

Resolutions

- Publishers and producers should recognize and satisfy the need for both print and nonprint "high-interest/low-literacy level" materials.
- Information services should develop television and/or radio teaching programs and associated print materials to provide private and individual instruction with basic communication skills.
- Radio, television, and other mass media forms should be used as a promotional vehicle.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to erase illiteracy and improve the reading skills of the general public?

Resolutions

- Local governments should place school and library literacy programs high in priority in distributing revenue sharing funds.
- Local governments should sponsor weekly programs on public television that will encourage more reading and use of libraries by illiterate and semi-literate individuals.
- Local legislation should support the education and training of personnel for developing locally adaptive literacy programs.

State Level

- States should appropriate State funds on ongoing priority basis to support the development and continuous commitment to providing resources to improve reading skills.

- States should fund and sustain experimental and innovative programs geared towards remedial reading for all nonreaders.

National Level

- Federal legislation and allocation bills should recognize public libraries as local alternative education agencies, thereby designating them as eligible recipients of funds to conduct literacy programs.
- A national commission on literacy should be formed, either separately or with the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, to be responsible for furthering literacy at every phase of development and every level of implementation.
- The Census Bureau should estimate the number of functional illiterates in the U.S. as well as provide statistics regarding their demographic characteristics.
- The Federal Government should provide an expanded program to support research, development, and demonstrations necessary to effectively plan and implement nationwide literacy programs.
- The Federal Government should provide incentives (i.e., project grants) for cooperative literacy projects.
- The Federal Government should allocate funds to support development of literacy-oriented pre-service programs and materials for professionals.
- An appropriate Federal agency should define, assess, and establish standards for both print and nonprint literacy.
- The Federal Government should provide incentives or allocate funds to publishers who would publish a select group of titles of high-interest/low reading-level books for new adult literates.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to erase illiteracy and improve the reading skills of the general public?

Resolutions

- Educational institutions should work toward developing continuing professional education to provide skills in such areas as community outreach efforts, coordination of community literacy efforts, nonprint materials selection and use, and acquisition of materials for beginning readers.
- Teacher education should acquaint future teachers with the growing illiteracy problem, point out the full range of literacy skills students should master, and provide means of recognizing and dealing with students in the classroom who are lacking in these skills.
- It should be the responsibility of the education system to provide curriculums that reinforce the ideal of literacy and, through any necessary means, ensure that every high school graduate is functionally literate.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to erase illiteracy and improve the reading skills of the general public?

Resolutions

- Nationally recognized organizations should conduct or establish procedures and measuring devices in evaluating the roles, effectiveness and consequences of library programs in literacy directed at those making policy and funding decisions.

- Local companies, utilities and foundations should support literacy programs as being in their best interest.
- Professional associations and interested groups should undergo an extensive public awareness campaign to inform communities of their responsibility to support libraries in the initiation and maintenance of programs to overcome illiteracy.

ISSUE: What should the GENERAL PUBLIC do to erase illiteracy and improve the reading skills of the general public?

Resolutions

- The general public should inform themselves about literacy programs and should support those programs.
- Parents of young children should look for literacy programs that are addressed to their children's level and should be supportive at home.

CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES AND ALTERNATIVE RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What role should local libraries play in erasing illiteracy and improving the reading skills of the general public?

Alternative Resolutions

- Local libraries should assume the leadership in achieving this goal by establishing programs and projects in libraries.
- Local libraries should cooperate with other educational institutions and agencies in literacy programs.

GOAL 4

ENHANCE INFORMAL LIFELONG LEARNING

GOAL 4a: ENHANCING THE LEARNING OF PRESCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to enhance lifelong learning for preschool children?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local libraries should be responsible for establishing or improving special programs for preschool children and their parents which accent the value of the library book and the library experience, and reflect the physical, mental, and educational needs of young children.
- Local libraries should issue children library cards at an early age.
- Local libraries should cooperate with public schools in developing programs and utilizing the expertise of teachers to address future needs of preschool children.
- Librarians should be hired who are trained in early childhood education. They should provide appropriate programs for the very young as well as guidance in early childhood education for parents.
- Local libraries should involve parents in library activities and should formulate

preschool programs with "reach the child through the parent" campaigns.
- Local libraries should extend library hours and make preschool program schedules convenient for working parents.
- Librarians should locate and provide children with quality, unbiased books.
- Local libraries should maintain and expand outreach and bookmobile service to preschool children as well as adults.

State Level

- The State library should see to it that State union catalogs include children's books and make them available through interlibrary loan.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to enhance lifelong learning for preschool children?

Resolutions

- Information services should utilize appropriate media forms to make the public aware of library programs, such as the television promotion of reading materials for children addressed to nonreading parents.
- Information services should increase publishing and availability of unbiased, large-print books and materials designed to aid in preschool education programs.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to enhance lifelong learning for preschool children?

Resolutions

State Level

- State government should implement statewide preschool reader programs by providing adequate funding to secure qualified personnel and library media resources needed to develop additional programs for these children.

National Level

- The Federal Government should appropriate funds to local libraries to maintain preschool education programs and stress implementation of programs such as "reading is fundamental."

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to enhance lifelong learning for preschool children?

Resolutions

- All educational agencies should work together to develop a library skill curriculum to begin at the preschool level.

GOAL 4b: ENHANCING INFORMAL LIFELONG LEARNING

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to enhance informal lifelong learning?

Resolutions

- Local libraries should be responsible for providing materials, services and events

that will serve the general public in informal lifelong learning.

- Libraries should work with professional associations, colleges and universities, unions and other agencies or organizations to develop self-study, self-improvement programs, organize study programs, schools without walls and external degree programs which would give credit for the life experience.
- Staff, materials, programs and services should support individual learning. Libraries should, in cooperation with other agencies, become a major resource in the lifelong learning process by providing:
  - accessible testing centers for aptitude and skill testing,
  - independent learning advisors,
  - various approaches and materials in a variety of formats and comprehension levels, and
  - psychological support to instill user confidence.
- Libraries must identify the extent to which needs are unmet, compile an inventory of outside services dealing with these needs, and if need be, direct patrons to other education resource centers in the community.
- Librarians should participate in ongoing staff development programs to acquaint both librarians and volunteers with current technological development, sensitivity and interpersonal skills.
- Librarians should encourage the use of varied library systems of information networking through demonstration and continued education of all citizens in learning information-handling skills needed for lifelong learning.
- Librarians should designate specific times during the day as drop-in times for tutors and adult students.
- Librarians should set operating hours to fit the needs and schedules of the working public.
- Librarians should include in collections the greatest possible variety of materials to provide and encourage intellectual growth and activity of all people. They should also remove and replace obsolete and technically incorrect materials as necessary.
- Local libraries should make available facilities and atmosphere conducive to intellectual enrichment.

State Level

- State libraries should take the initiative in developing and implementing a comprehensive program for continuous lifelong learning programs in schools and public libraries.
- States should train State librarians to demonstrate to users, local librarians and staff the skills necessary to acquire desired information.
- States should develop a statewide awareness program, reflecting the needs and interests of individual areas (geographical and interest) with special effort directed to the non-user and policymakers, and to inform the public legislators and board members of the potential benefit of enhancing continuing education service.
- States should prepare an information referral service to be implemented in all public libraries.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to enhance informal lifelong learning?

Resolutions

- Information services should develop a clearinghouse of information regarding locally available educational opportunities and information about support services for their utilization.
- Local television programmers should devote weekly time to library research skills, training and general information on libraries necessary for locating and retrieving information.
- Television stations should work with local universities to develop educational courses via television.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to enhance informal lifelong learning?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local governments should establish, expand and continue local funding needed to initiate higher level support and provide materials, outreach, facilities, programs and expertise to promote lifelong learning experiences.
- Local governments should promote cooperation between local libraries and university and college libraries in providing learning opportunities to local citizens by allocating local funds to reimburse universities and colleges which extend access to their collections to the public.

State Level

- States should provide funds to the State library for implementing a statewide continuing education program.
- States should develop adequate State funding of libraries to develop equal access to libraries as an educational institution.
- States should make available the funds necessary to incorporate lifelong learning activities with library activities, i.e., grants to communities to provide lifelong learning experiences.
- States should require the public libraries offering special programs and services (especially those dealing with technical matters) to staff the positions with persons who have appropriate experience and professional training.
- States should establish a program of public lifelong learning by setting up adult education learning centers through community agencies, such as community colleges, branch libraries, schools, and other easily accessible places.

National Level

- The Congress should continue the allocation of Federal funds for such programs as the Higher Education Act and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.
- Federal legislation should be passed designating public libraries as "educational institutions" eligible to participate in federally-funded educational programs.
- The Congress should empower and fund libraries to assist and cooperate with other agencies in the extension of lifelong learning opportunities to the general population.
- All federally-funded programs directed at unmotivated adult learners (i.e., Federal Adult Basic Education) should be required to have a library component with materials geared to the learner's needs.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to enhance informal lifelong learning?

Resolutions

- Schools should carry on systematic programs of media instruction and activities in library media centers for all persons to develop "library habits" and to encourage the use of all kinds of libraries for lifelong learning.
- Schools should accept and make use of assistance and recommendations from educational service organizations in establishing goals and guidelines for involvement in lifelong learning.
- School libraries, i.e., public, private and academic, should make available and encourage the use of all resources by the community, and publicize public use policies.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to enhance informal lifelong learning?

Resolutions

- The American Library Association should maintain a continuing education program concerning rights and responsibilities under the new Copyright Law and guidelines.
- Local community groups and advocacy groups established in each locality should enthusiastically support lifelong learning.

ISSUE: What should the GENERAL PUBLIC do to enhance informal lifelong learning?

Resolutions

- The general public should become actively involved in short- and long-term goal setting, policymaking, selection of materials and evaluating of libraries.

THEME 3

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES FOR IMPROVING ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PROFESSIONS

GOAL 1
SERVE BUSINESSES, UTILITIES, FARMS, HOSPITALS, RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS, AND OTHERS

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to support organizations such as businesses, utilities, hospitals, and research firms?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local libraries and information centers should become active agencies for providing programs and information on finance, marketing and business development for small businesses.
- Libraries should compile and maintain business and community data and information to meet public, private, and individual needs for community involvement.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to support organizations such as businesses, utilities, farms, hospitals, and research firms?

Resolutions

- An evaluation of the influence of the electronic transmission upon the publishing industry should be undertaken.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to support organizations such as businesses, utilities, farms, hospitals, and research firms?

Resolutions

State Level

- State governments should study the feasibility of tax abatement and/or other incentives to private corporations which would agree to share their information resources through networks.
- Legislatures should earmark specified sources to fully fund all expenses incurred as a result of the research involved in mandated studies, including extra staff and operating hours for local libraries, extra networking costs for State libraries, and research charges.

National Level

- Emphasis should be placed on adequate financial support at the Federal level to continue the development of collections of major research libaries.
- Federal agencies dealing in these types of organizations, i.e., the Department of Agriculture, the Small Business Administration, etc., should make information readily available to any interested organization.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to support organizations such as businesses, utilities, farms, hospitals, and research firms?

Resolutions

- The private sector should devise a policy of public access to private libraries containing specialized materials.

CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES AND ALTERNATIVE RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: To what extent should businesses and other organizations reveal information?

Resolutions

- Businesses and other organizations should not reveal personal information from credit requests, hospital records, personal surveys, etc.
- Businesses should readily acknowledge and notify the public concerning product, drug or food hazards.
- Businesses should indicate package contents, nutritional content, etc., but not to a level of precision that results in significant costs to the consumer.
- Businesses and other organizations should continue to use the patent and copyright mechanisms for protecting intellectual properties.
- Businesses and other organizations should provide materials from special collections if they are in the public interest and do not contain proprietary information.

ISSUE: To what extent should the Federal Government fund information systems that serve organizations?

Resolutions

- The Federal Government should provide such materials and services only to non-profit organizations.
- All organizations should be treated equally.

GOAL 2

SUPPORT SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, UNIONS, FOUNDATIONS, AND CIVIC, CHARITABLE AND ADVOCACY GROUPS

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to serve such organizations?

Resolutions

National Level

- The Congress should pass legislation that would support the development of a national network and support the inclusion of special libraries serving nonprofit organizations.

GOAL 3

ASSIST THE PROFESSIONS, INCLUDING LAW, MEDICINE, SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND SOCIAL SERVICE

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to assist professions such as law, medicine, science, engineering, and social work?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local libraries should define and identify the needs of specific professions to be preserved, and through cooperation with key persons in the respective professions, organize services to meet these needs.
- Local libraries should provide technical and professional publications, books and other sources for research in technical and professional fields appropriate to the needs of the country as dictated by location and industry.
- County or regional professional libraries should be open and available to the residents of the State and should be operated in cooperation with or by appropriate public libraries.

State Level

- The State library should develop standards by which county law libraries can uniformly provide materials necessary to serve local communities.

National Level

- Special Federal libraries such as the National Library of Medicine should work diligently to make their holdings easily and readily available nationwide.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to assist professions such as law, medicine, science, engineering, and social work?

Resolutions

State Level

- A study of State library systems should be undertaken to ensure that State residents have access to all types of library resouces, including these specialized collections: medical, law, university, technical, and special libraries.
- A State law library system administered by State supreme courts should be developed to foster equal access to legal meterials and information throughout the State.
- State law library systems should be developed to ensure equal access to legal materials and information throughout States.
- The courts should be urged to adopt the standards of the State, court and county law libraries.
- The availability of county law libraries should be publicized to the public, through mechanisms such as participation of county law libraries in multitype library cooperatives.

National Level

- Federal funding should be made available to special libraries that make their collections available to the public.
- Law libraries should be opened to the public and to those in correctional institutions.
- The Federal Government should support a national periodicals system.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to assist professions such as law, medicine, science, engineering, and social work?

Resolutions

- University departments of library and information science should work closely with academic, school and pulbic library personnel to develop courses, workshops, and institutes geared to the needs of midcareer and late-career practitioners who require updating of their professional competency or who wish to keep abreast of current practices.

THEME 4

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES FOR EFFECTIVELY GOVERNING OUR SOCIETY

GOAL 1

ENHANCE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC POLICY DECISIONS

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE:

What should LIBRARIES and INFORMATION SERVICES do to enhance citizen participation in the formulation of public policy decisions?

Resolutions

Local Level

- The local level should assemble, store, retrieve and provide access to information pertaining to public issues.
- The local level should provide ample opportunities for adults to become involved in democratic processes.
- The local level should provide information on agency meetings, notices, minutes, annual reports, budgets and other pertinent documents.
- The local level should promote the use of libraries as public policy information centers.

State Level

- The States should use computer information systems to help establish an interface with State and local government information systems.
- State agencies should assist libraries in expanding their roles of helping citizens to participate in formulating public policy.

National Level

- The Federal Government should establish the authority to submit questions of public interest to governing bodies at local, state and national levels and to citizens through a petition process at all these levels.

GOAL 2

HELP DESCRIBE OUR SOCIETY AND IMPROVE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should GOVERNMENT do to support this goal?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local governments should rely on public libraries to organize and disseminate local government information.
- State legislation and other important materials should be made available in public libraries.
- County law libraries funded by public funds should be made available to the public.

State Level

- State libraries, e.g., law libraries, should open their facilities for reasonable use by the public.
- State libraries should announce the availability of their State records, publications and other materials.
- The States should establish a State or regional depository for Federal documents to relieve other Federal depository libraries in States of legal responsibility to maintain extensive retrospective document collections.
- State depository systems should be established and empowered to enter into full and selective depository contracts with other libraries.
- State libraries should conduct periodic surveys to determine the needs of the public.
- Funds should be provided so that dissemination of State-funded information can be made to all libraries at no cost.

National Level

- The Congress should recognize the Library of Congress as a national library so it may assume national leadership in services and technology.
- Data files prepared by the Congressional Research Service should be made available to every state, and in turn, made available to the public.
- The U.S. Government Printing Office, the National Technical Information Service, and the Educational Resources Information Center should cooperate and develop a plan to distribute all available public documents without charge.
- It was suggested that Federal policies should be developed for production and use of information. It was indicated that information programs are an integral part of the missions and functions of all agencies, and that the top management set forth, in regulations and directives, requirements that there be line items dealing with library and information services, and there should be established a Federal office for the coordination of library and information service activities: This Federal office would ensure the implementation of a Federal library policy for production

and use of information, would be responsible for the visibility and preservation of resources, and would ensure the research and development of new and improved Federal information systems.

- The Federal information community should support, develop and participate in a system of networks that would facilitate the national and international exchange of information.
- Mechanisms should be developed to identify constituencies and priorities should be established to maximize services within resources available.
- It was suggested that the Congress should enact legislation which would obligate Federal libraries and information services to serve citizens, would provide the resources to carry out this responsibility, would direct that all three branches of the Federal Government develop a cohesive framework of policies to address the matter of public access, and would establish a rational information network to provide services to the public. These services should be channeled to support local community information resources.
- The President and the Congress should require agencies to develop a national plan to consolidate the Federal contribution to the development of a national system of information and referral centers.
- Federal agencies should assess user needs to determine latent and unmet information needs of citizens. Areas of need include health, education, welfare, employment, housing and recreation and, in general, the physical and cultural bases of the community. Such assessment should emphasize the accessibility of information to groups with special needs, such as minorities, women, youth and older persons, and others, especially where their special conditions may hinder their access to existing information sources.
- Federal agencies should conduct education campaigns on the national, State and local levels to increase awareness and promote the effective use of available Federal library and information resources and services, in cooperation with State and local agencies.
- Federal agencies should ensure that all new Federal library and information activities, which include the creation of databases, be constructed in ways that facilitate access to their contents by citizens, citizen groups and by local libraries and information services acting as retailers of information.
- Federal libraries and information centers should provide the services of designated reference specialists who are thoroughly familiar with the agency's information resources.
- Directories of Federal databases, compiled by Federal agencies, should be expanded and made more widely available. There should be a central clearinghouse for access to Federal agency databases through such vehicles as the National Technical Information Service and the private sector.
- Federal agencies should provide ready advice and should provide technical assistance to the local information providers for use in serving the needs of the community.
- The proposed new Department of Education should develop a policy for the collection and dissemination of all Federal education information, to be carried out at the Assistant Secretary's level. The National Library of Education should be included in this Office.
- The new Office should be charged with developing a program of awareness and convenient access to resources, including those for the blind and physically handicapped, by sharing Federal information through, first, identification and coordina-

tion of existing resources and services; second, continued support of existing networks and resource centers, professionally staffed; third, more effective access to these resources through such instruments as (a) annually printed subject guides to Federal library resource/information centers, (b) data retrieval tools which employ that latest technologies, (c) toll-free telephone hotlines, (d) bibliographic control of non-traditional materials, including Braille and sound-recorded information. A major continuing program of public awareness regarding the existence of these resources and services and how they may be obtained should be established.

- In its annual appropriations, Congress should provide adequate funding, first, to mitigate inflationary erosion for up-to-date access to library and information resources for all types of libraries; second, to ensure the continuance and improvement of library networking; third, to ensure their ability to provide information and referral services relevant to federally developed information. The Federal Government should continue to support library resource research and development Project HE Title II-B. Congress should continue to provide and maintain Federal support for the education of librarians and information specialists, particularly among minority groups, and for continuing education efforts.
- The Federal Government should provide for the collection and dissemination of library statistics, using standard terminology. A minimum three-year production cycle should be maintained for all types of libraries.
- Any statements or recommendations on the nature of Federal libraries and information centers to be discussed at the White House Conference should include archives and active records.
- Funds for equal access to Government-sponsored databases should be authorized up to a minimum level per user.
- The executive branch of the Government should designate an agency to establish a clearinghouse on health information. A task force, representing the public and private interests, should be established by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to develop guidelines for the establishment of organizational linkages to ensure open and equal access to health information.
- Federal libraries and information centers should carry out programs of self-promotion and publicity to educate all potential users throughout the country as to the wide range of health information services available. Particular emphasis should be placed on outreach to individuals with special needs.
- Since information is essential to informed decisionmaking, it was recommended that Federal agencies should support library and information needs as an agency responsibility.
- All Federal libraries should receive financial, staff and other support commensurate with their responsibilities, to actively participate in interstate networks and provide full exchange of services mutually beneficial to both State and Federal systems. Bill S.1124, or any similar legislation, should be critically reviewed from the Federal library perspective, and appropriate proposed amendments should be channeled to the Congress through the Federal Library Committee.
- It was suggested that a task force from the public and private sectors should define the requirements of scale and study the application of using satellite telecommunications systems to provide information and data services.
- Each mission-oriented technical Federal agency should include in its charter the specific responsibility to provide access to its own literature and information

resources upon the request of the small business concerns in the local community as well as by the request of individual entrepreneurs.

- It was recommended that legislation should be enacted immediately to establish a national law library with the Library of Congress as its nucleus, in order to provide specialized assistance and access to resources not available elsewhere. At the local level, there should be an accessible library for public use, containing basic legal materials and staffed by personnel trained in legal reference services.
- Directories of Federal databases, now compiled by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), should be expanded and made widely available; efforts should be made to develop a central clearinghouse for access to Federal agency databases through vehicles such as NTIS or the private sector.
- Program modules should be made more readily available in order to assist users in querying databases.
- Federal standards should be established, required and implemented for data elements, file structure and interconnection format. Standards should be developed for describing and documenting Federal machine-readable data files to facilitate preparation of a list or catalogue of Federal databases. Agencies should provide ready advice and technical assistance, such as programs, to the local information providers for use in serving the needs of the community.

THEME 5

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES FOR INCREASING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION

GOAL 1

SUPPORT THE EXCHANGE OF CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL, AND TRADE INFORMATION

ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What can LIBRARIES do to help international exchange of information?

Resolutions

- Libraries in the U.S. should intensify their activities related to acquisition and provide access to foreign cultural, scientific and technical, and trade information.
- Libraries should more effectively publicize availability of such information.
- Libraries should encourage international networks.

ISSUE: What can INFORMATION SERVICES do to help international exchange of information?

Resolutions

- Information services should develop clearinghouses and referral branches which could serve as centers of information activities.

ISSUE: What can the GOVERNMENT do to help international exchange of information?

Resolutions

National Level

- The Federal Government should fund expansion of international exchange in our country. It should also fund additional planning and improve mechanisms for gathering information from abroad.
- The Federal Government should increase funding for improved information literacy.
- The Federal Government should formulate policies concerning:
    - how to capitalize on the information technology to the U.S. economic international advantage,
    - how to minimize the threats of technology to other societies, especially the Third World nations,
    - how the current U.S. policies relate to information development in the world,
    - how to encourage and facilitate transborder information and data flow to underdeveloped and lesser developed countries,

- what our posture should be concerning evolving international standards, and
- ensuring that an accurate picture of America is transmitted abroad through new technology.

- The Federal Government should help initiate an international exchange of library personnel.
- The Federal Government should help ensure that access to foreign information is not lost in the legitimate effort to protect individual privacy and our nation's sovereignty.
- The Federal Government should organize and implement a United Nations conference on library and information services before 1984.
- The Federal Government should establish an ongoing policy process that is prospective rather than reactive.
- The Federal Government should help increase international cooperation through agreements and conventions and improve U.S. input to international meetings for developing programs and agreements which foster information sharing.

ISSUE: What can EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to help international exchange of information?

Resolutions

- Library and information science schools should train students in all aspects of acquiring and accessing foreign-developed information.

ISSUE: What can the PRIVATE SECTOR do to help international exchange of information?

Resolutions

- A mechanism is needed to coordinate government and private sector information policy dealing with the major international information issues.

ISSUE: What can the GENERAL PUBLIC do to help international exchange of information?

Resolutions

- The public should become more aware of the extent of the availability of international information.
- The public should become aware of the increased potential adverse economic effects of transborder data flow regulation.

IMPLEMENTATION CONCERNS

FUNDING AND TAXATION

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do concerning funding?

Resolutions

Local Level

- The level of tax support for public libraries should not be decreased as patterns of local taxation change.
- User fees should not be required for traditional library services.
- Local policies should be reviewed and consideration should be given to the possibility of charging user fees, especially for non-traditional services and the use of special equipment.
- Libraries should regularly assess the cost-effectiveness of services and operations in order to determine funding priorities.
- Libraries must actively work toward seeking additional funding from outside sources, as well as developing public service, i.e., renting space for public and private sector use, and initiating fund-raising activities.
- Local government should publicize the financial status of libraries and their limitations at the current funding level.

State Level

- The State library should act as a clearinghouse of information and should compile a listing of grants and non-tax sources of funding to which local libraries could turn for assistance in locating funding sources.
- The State library should conduct workshops for all libraries on how to obtain Federal, State, and other grants.
- The State government should become a statewide agent in encouraging the passage of beneficial State legislation and funds should be allocated to local libraries through the State library.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do regarding the funding of libraries?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Government funding should be a shared responsibility; however, local libraries should be supported with local funds whenever possible and should receive priority for State and Federal funding.
- Establishment of guidelines for adequate funding relative to the information consumers are served should recognize and ensure equitable funding to all local libraries.
- Annual financial meetings should be set to review library allocations and planned budgets, and increase said budgets, if necessary, in order to cover unavoidable cost increases.
- Revenues from property taxes should be reserved for local governments, and a

higher priority should be placed on library use of revenue sharing as part of developing an adequate tax base as a funding source.

- Local professionals should be contracted to study the feasibility of pooling local funds and creating an endowment fund as an alternative to taxation.
- Local policy should allow private sector donations to be made directly and specifically to libraries. Revenues collected by and/or for public libraries should go to the library and not to the community general fund.

State Level

- Each State constitution should include a provision for public support of local libraries.
- Each State should enact legislation for the establishment of library funding at local and regional levels.
- Each State should amend laws which would enable local governments to increase their mill levy limit for public library support.
- Each State should establish an adequate minimum funding level for libraries from State funds. The funding formula should be based on per capita allotment, local effort, or other equalization processes similar to those established for public schools.
- Each State should increase the level of its support to public libraries to that level suggested by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (50 percent).
- Martin Report—level of support (12-13%) to be funded by State legislature.
- Each State should bring the level of State aid up to a national average.
- State funds should be provided to bring all libraries to national professional standards and to offset the cost of inflation. The responsibility to utilize these funds to meet individual needs should be allocated to local libraries.
- States should increase appropriations to public libraries based on a percentage of the total amount expended by the local libraries for salaries and materials.
- States should maintain current funding levels to local libraries derived from other sources in the event of property tax cutbacks.
- States should authorize the State libraries to render State aid and assistance, financial or advisory, to public, educational and academic libraries in accordance with designated State regulations to further the interests of citizens and increase the efficiency of expected services.
- The State legislature must assume full financial responsibility for the operation of the State library through State general funds and pass on Federal money designated for public libraries to local libraries.
- States should pass legislation to allow monies collected from library materials replacement fees to accrue to the collecting library, and to ensure that penal fines will continue to be allocated to libraries and not transferred to the general fund.
- States should determine the feasibility of alloting a percentage of the State lottery revenue to local libraries with no reduction in present allocations.
- State advisory councils on libraries should work out a suitable sharing of anticipated tax rebate monies.
- States should allow more input by professional librarians in spending undesignated State and Federal funds.

- Each State should employ a qualified consultant to assist in reviewing library budgets and programs and to provide consultation and workshops in proposal writing so libraries can take advantage of State and/or Federal funds.
- Each State should amend statutes which would then establish basic municipal services to include library services as an essential public service and implement a process by which traditional and supplemental services are defined.
- The State legislature should establish and maintain at least minimum levels of tax support and consider a more equitable system of taxation to increase the development of library and information services.
- State income tax forms should (1) provide a space in which a specified amount can be allocated to the support of public libraries and (2) allow tax credits for donations to libraries.
- The States should remove any sales tax on library acquisitions.

National Level

- The Federal government should accept the pattern of support proposed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.
- Federal funds should be allocated for the human services of library and information services, distributed to the States on a per capita basis, and redistributed to the local level on a matching fund basis.
- Allocations of Federal funds to public libraries should not result in raised taxes, rather a reallocation of taxes.
- The Federal Government should make funds available to local libraries to improve facilities, resources and services on a more certain basis to permit and encourage appropriate budgeting at the local level, dependent on maintenance of local efforts.
- The Federal Government should pass legislation to provide for the collection and disbursement of county, State, and Federal funds on a matching fund basis.
- The Congress should provide forward funding for all library programs and full funding for all authorizations of support.
- The Congress should continue the Categorical Aid Program to libraries through funding to authorized levels of: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Higher Education Act, Library Services and Construction Act, Medical Library Assistance Act, and National Historical Publications and Records Act.
- Specifications of user fees should be defined by the White House Conference on Library and Information Services.
- The Federal Government should maintain and disseminate to each library an inventory of available government funding sources and qualification criteria.
- The Federal Government should establish a National Endowment of Libraries.
- The Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities should institute small grant programs for libraries.
- Federal allocations to territories should be based on territorial needs, i.e., the distance from the mainland and economic characteristics (as opposed to population and other characteristics generally used to grant funds).
- The initiation of Federal or State tax funds should be referenced to a public needs

assessment and the findings of such needs assessment qualify for financing from State or Federal funding.

- Federal Internal Revenue codes should recognize independent libraries supported by private foundations as publicly used educational institutions deserving of Federal tax-exempt status.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do concerning library funding?

Resolutions

- Form statewide citizen groups and community "friends of the library" organizations as tax-exempt nonprofit foundations.
- Undertake a campaign to increase public awareness of the financial problems of libraries and publish a record of private support for public distribution.
- Establish an independent "Library Trust" to raise money through donations from the public.
- Encourage support from private sources, including private individuals, foundations, memorials, businesses and associated industries.
- Encourage a program of corporate giving and personal assistance from business organizations in fund-raising activities.

ISSUE: What should the GENERAL PUBLIC do concerning library funding?

Resolutions

- If necessary, citizens should support tax increases to carry out goals and serve the continuing needs of all libraries.

LEGISLATION

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to enact new legislation for library and information services?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local government should establish a standing committee on libraries within the legislative structure to make recommendations on appropriations relating to library services and ensure equality of access to library resources by all residents.

State Level

- State legislation should be passed ensuring that every citizen is served by a legally defined library.

National Level

- Federal legislation should designate public libraries and independent libraries supported by private foundations as educational institutions, eligible to participate in federally funded education programs and exempt from Federal income taxes.
- The Congress should enact and extend Federal legislation such as Library Services

and Construction Act, Titles I, II, III, and IV; Elementary and Secondary Education Act; Higher Education Act, amended, if necessary, to include provisions to ensure all segments of the population equal access and service.
- Federal action should be taken to either reduce or eliminate current postal rates for delivery of library books and/or educational materials.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR and GENERAL PUBLIC do to enact new legislation for better library and information services?

Resolutions

- Professional lobbyists, interested citizens, and citizens' groups should serve to represent the interests of libraries in the legislative process and to keep the library community informed of current and pending legislation concerning them.

GOVERNANCE

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to evolve a governance structure for library and information services?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local governments should establish library boards, trustees, administrators and staff in such a way that all segments of society will be represented.
- Local library autonomy should not be diminished by regional, State, or Federal support or funding agencies, if local autonomy is to best meet the needs of individual library constituencies.
- Libraries should be aware that the acceptance of State and Federal programs may require some modification of attitudes regarding absolute local control.
- The structure of policymaking bodies should be reexamined to ensure that boards of trustees, advisory boards and faculty committee membership be as representative as possible of the area community groups served by the library.
- Local libraries should conduct periodic inservice training programs for board members and trustees to develop a continuing understanding of the changing roles and problems of libraries in today's society.

State Level

- The State library should set up a coordinating advisory board with representatives from all types of libraries.
- The State library should set up workshops for local library staff and trustees.
- The State library should assist local libraries in encouraging citizens to attend meetings and become involved in policymaking.
- Each State should establish a library agency. This agency would serve as a backup resource for other libraries, would provide a State government information source, would offer planning and evaluating services, and would provide consultant services concerning new technology, public relations, special constituencies, etc.
- Each State should establish a Commission on Library Services. This commission, appointed by the Governor and located within the department of education,

should set policy for the State library agency and coordinate State-funded cooperative programs.

- State networks should be governed by a body represented by various types of libraries of all levels from all sectors.
- State library associations should extend membership to members of county courts, boards of commissioners, other units of local government, users, and advocacy groups.
- States should establish a standing committee on libraries and information services within the State legislature.
- States should form a territorial caucus to ensure that their special library needs as a territory are met.
- States should give authority to the State boards of education to set standards for accreditation of schools that would require school districts to increase expenditures for library materials.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to evolve a governance structure for library and information services?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Public bodies appointing library board members should widely advertise the availability of a board position along with the criteria to be used in judging the adequacy of the applicant.

State Level

- States should adopt a statewide library system, financed by a statewide tax.
- States should create separate departments of public library and information services, with responsibility for school libraries left within the departments of education.
- States should establish a bureau of school libraries within the departments of education.
- States should establish a position of supervisor of school library services.
- States should develop guidelines for service and support of State academic libraries within State boards for higher education.
- States should adopt the planning guidelines set forth in the NCLIS national program.
- State legislatures should hold public hearings to consider the advisability of selecting library board members by popular election.
- State advisory councils and other such groups should be required to remove meeting limitations and should expand to include equal representation of all regional library systems.
- States should establish a special department of library and information services responsible for all functions and activities specially concerning libraries currently under several different agencies.
- A State commission on library and information services, modeled on the National Commission, representative of the State population, should be created for a specified period to formulate and advocate a State information policy.
- Appropriate State agencies should be responsible for developing and conducting trustee orientation programs for new trustees, and refresher programs for others.

The programs should provide trustees with necessary background and knowledge fulfill their duties.

National Level

- The Congress should create a national library agency, possibly the Library of Congress, to play a leadership role in establishing national priorities and policies, and later, to implement these policies.
- A national library and information services agency should be created by the Congress to establish national priorities and policies for libraries and information services. This agency should also plan and coordinate programs to implement such policies, seek funds to carry out these programs and contract and monitor the expenditure of such funds.
- The Congress and the Carter administration should establish a new Department of Education which should include a unit of libraries and complementary educational activities, to be headed by an Assistant Secretary for Education.

ISSUE: What should the GENERAL PUBLIC do to evolve a governance structure for library and information services?

Resolutions

- Communities should establish citizens' advisory councils or "friends of the library" organizations to provide input into determining library services and collections. The general public should be encouraged to become board members or attend open meetings.

POLICY

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to help formulate policies?

Resolutions

Local Level

- All public libraries should guarantee the policy of free and open access to all sources of information to all people.
- Local governments should promote a policy that public libraries become a major information nerve center of their communities.
- User evaluation and input by all segments of the commuity should be prevalent in the creation of library policies.

State Level

- State libraries should provide the general public and local libraries with their written philosophical ideas regarding library services.

National Level

- The Library of Congress should be responsible for developing national library and information service policies.

ISSUE: What should GOVERNMENT do to help formulate policies?

Resolutions

State Level

- State legislation should include a clear policy statement affirming the library as an essential State resource.
- States should examine existing legislation regarding a library's policies to determine what changes are needed to clarify and update them.

National Level

- A national information policy must be established which would define the diversity of information services, the purpose and scope of libraries, the need for national planning for growth, and the identification of national problems, with their potential solutions.

ISSUE: What should the GENERAL PUBLIC do to help formulate policies?

Resolutions

- The general public should take advantage of local library governing policies to become involved in the policymaking process.

PLANNING AND EVALUATION

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do for planning and evaluation?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Each library should survey the community it serves to determine its unique library and information needs, establish innovative and appropriate programs to facilitate these needs, and periodically reassess the needs to ensure current relevant service.
- Libraries should maintain open lines of communication with the community, users, and other local information agencies to foster constant input for future planning.

State Level

- The State library should see that long-term goals for library planning established at State and Federal levels are implemented at the local level.
- The State library should become involved in planning and formulating statewide comprehensive plans for overall library services.
- The States should develop a funding formula to include initial financing for a community analysis of information needs to be used in statewide planning as well as additional annual funds for continuous evaluation.

ISSUE: What should GOVERNMENT do for planning and evaluation?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local government should require the consultation of professional librarians when

making plans for new school or public libraries.

State Level

- States should provide adequate support for library development both at the State level and at the local level.
- Each State should set up a committee or task force to evaluate and identify problem areas in local library development.
- Each State should hire consultants to assist librarians in designing an appropriate survey instrument, analyzing survey results and developing planning formulas.

National Level

- The Congress should provide funds for the purpose of maintaining a standing committee whose task will involve monitoring, implementing, and disseminating information concerning progress in libraries related to the State Conferences on Library and Information Services.
- The Congress should mandate a national program of a continuing nature for the development of libraries as well as a national mechanism to coordinate development in support of locally defined need.
- The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science should establish a national committee to explore innovative planning and development.
- The Congress should pass a "library and information services planning act" which would establish statewide task forces charged with developing State plans for the management of library and information resources. These plans would assess needs, identify key issues, set goals and objectives, and establish guidelines for staffing and directing State task forces.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do for planning and evaluation?

Resolutions

- Local advisory councils, e.g., the Parents Advisory Council, should be expanded to include planning and development for the advancement of library services in their respective areas of interest.
- Businesses specializing in library and information services should be made available for consultation with librarians interested in developing a means of evaluating user needs.

ISSUE: What should the GENERAL PUBLIC do for planning and evaluation?

Resolutions

- The general public should provide libraries with constructive input and become involved in eliciting continued input from the community.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do concerning research and development?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local governments should employ a marketing analyst to survey community needs and develop programs to meet those needs.

State Level

- States should conduct demonstration projects, i.e., long-term feasibility studies or cost-benefit analyses, to exemplify the advantages of technological advances in the library field.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do concerning research and development?

Resolutions

- Business concerns that deal with the collection and dissemination of information should not only keep up-to-date on research and development in their field but should also take a major part in initiating, participating in, or conducting research.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do concerning research and development?

Resolutions

State Level

- Adequate funding should be made available to conduct continuous research and analysis of the needs of the State population in the areas of library and information services.
- States should designate a single agency responsible for the collection and dissemination of all library statistics.
- Each State should conduct a comprehensive study regarding the adequacy and accessibility of all its library facilities. Results of the studies should indicate any deficiencies in areas such as finance, technology, communications and the media. The studies should also indicate any requirements for professional, user and trustee consultants, or joint-type libraries needed for improving library accessibility and adequacy.

National Level

- The Federal Government, through appropriations and guidance, should assist the States and localities.
- The Federal Government should conduct basic and applied research in library and information science.

TECHNOLOGY

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to implement new technology?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Libraries should work together in regional or statewide groups to determine what technology is available, what type would be most beneficial, and how it might be funded.
- Communities should provide inservice training for library and information service staff to keep abreast of the constant changes in technology, to plan and budget for technology, and to appreciate and utilize technological advances.
- Communities should initiate the image change of libraries from a book collection to community information center, always using technology to complement, not supplement, the basic services of libraries and librarians.
- Communities should inform the public of the availability of new technology, and provide education in the advantages and proper utilization of various types of technology.

State Level

- States should seek telecommunications grants to initiate and continue investigation regarding the compatability and utilization of new technology.
- States should study and make recommendations as to the direction public libraries in the State should take and assess a coordinating center for the implementation of a statewide plan for computer-based service.
- States should research the impact of technological advancement in delivery systems on individual users.

National Level

- The Library of Congress should be a national resource for other libraries.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to improve library and information services through new technology?

Resolutions

- Microform publishers and microform equipment manufacturers should attempt to standardize the field.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to improve library and information services through new technology?

Resolutions

State Level

- Guidelines and standards should be drawn up at the State level. Proportional expenditures between traditional material and technical equipment should be maintained with additional State assistance to those regional centers with a greater flow of information.

- States should establish a committee to be made up of recognized technologists, futurists, information specialists and information users to consider the continuing development of information resources, the relationship of such resources to each other, and the impact that such technological development will have on the total information support and service structure.
- The States should encourage a continuing active program of research and development. Pilot projects should also be carried out under the auspices of a committee.
- States should support and assist the training of qualified personnel.

National Level

- Funding at the Federal level should be increased to facilitate the development and installation of new technologies.
- When modernizing provisions of the Federal Communications Act and related statutes, the Congress should require that electronic common carriers such as telephones, telegraph, and communications satellite companies offer preferential discount rates for nonprofit library use comparable to the special library postal rate.
- Federal agencies should perform studies on the need for standards of new techniques, the cost, performance, effectiveness, and benefit of technology such as automated circulation systems, electronic security systems, computerized catalogs, online retrieval, micrographics, videodiscs, cable television, and telecommunication.
- The Congress should create a new coalition of government, library, and private industry professionals to coordinate current programs, secure funding for new technology, provide continued assessment of existing technology, and ensure future development of technology for libraries and information services.
- The Federal Government should provide library administrators and staff with education about the existence of new technology and encourage its use.
- The Federal Government should study the use of new library technology to determine its effect on persons of all ages, economic, and education levels. It should also establish a program of public education concerning the new technologies available and how they can be used.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to help with implementation of new technology?

Resolutions

- Universities and library schools should incorporate courses in new technologies into their curriculums and develop program courses for present librarians on developments in and implications of new and possible future technologies.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do concerning new technology?

Resolutions

- There should be a cooperative effort to study the need for standards in technology which would allow for interfacing and networking to facilitate resource sharing.
- Appropriate organizations should lobby on behalf of librarians in order to secure funding for new technologies.

RESOURCE SHARING AND NETWORKING

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to participate in resource sharing and networking?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Communities should develop and participate in networks and cooperative efforts among all levels of libraries (academic, public, school, special) to increase and enrich the availability of resources in any given area.
- Libraries using resources of other libraries or participating in computerized networking should bear a proportion of the costs according to use.
- Each library should develop a statement of definition of function in relation to its place in any existing or planned library network.
- Lines of communication must be established between library personnel for the exchange of expertise and new ideas in non-traditional library service.
- A community relations person should be made available in each network to promote both participation and library services.
- Communities should make telephone services available to library users for requests, inquiries, and referral.
- Communities should establish speedy and efficient means of transporting materials and resources. Bookmobiles and commercial services could be used to facilitate delivery of these materials.
- Communities should adopt policies of resource sharing which would eliminate barriers to direct patron access through reciprocal borrowing, interlibrary loan passes, and reference lists of library materials, both print and nonprint, or collections not permitted to be circulated.

State Level

- State government should serve as a leader and coordinator of statewide library resources and should oversee statewide efforts to implement a national plan for libraries and information services.
- The State library should act as the fiscal agent for federally funded programs and should expand incentive funding programs to include grants for cooperation.
- The States should take the initiative in establishing a committee to define and implement resource sharing. All participating types of libraries, especially special resource libraries, should be represented and included in planning.
- A study should be undertaken to examine the problems encountered by private, academic and special libraries in permitting public access to their facilities. The study should also indicate the most effective economic means of information exchange, e.g., rules could be modified, there could be an admission fee to computerized networks.
- The State library should establish a statewide union catalog of serials. The State should develop online computer searching services, including access to major journal indexes, and should coordinate the development of compatible technologies to be implemented locally.
- The States should explore effective delivery services such as shuttles between major library centers for statewide exchange of resources and research personnel.

- The State library should investigate the possibility of implementing a statewide library card system and should fund studies to determine the feasibility of a mandate requiring that only libraries receiving State monies join a statewide resource sharing plan. The State library should take a leadership role in coordinating any future plans for this type of sharing.
- Each State should publish a newsletter to keep local libraries and library users informed as to the availability of resource services, new publications, additions to collections, and current news involving statewide networks.

National Level

- The Federal Government should develop a national system of borrower's card reciprocity with safeguards to ensure the return of borrowed materials.
- The Federal Government should implement the National Periodicals Center proposed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and should support the concept of a national lending library for all types of materials.
- Federal libraries, such as the National Library of Medicine, should broadly publicize their services and provide access to their collections.
- The Library of Congress, the proposed center of bibliographic control, should promote national standards for bibliographic records, and should encourage the use of the Library of Congress classification as the sole classification system and adapt it to meet cataloging needs of all U.S. libraries.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to help in resource sharing and networking?

Resolutions

- A national data bank should be created which would identify the locations of all materials in the nation's libraries and their availability.
- Information services should develop plans for a computerized union catalog to include all library materials.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to help in resource sharing and networking?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Communities should study the financial requirements necessary for implementing local involvement in networking. One example of such local networking is the possibility of a statewide borrowers card administered at the local level.
- Communities should encourage intergovernment contract agreements specifically establishing subjects and areas of coopertion across jurisdiction boundaries, e.g., tax bases.
- Local governments should expedite the use of all funds by library networks and avoid wasteful use of money already appropriated.
- Bookmobiles should be recognized as branch libraries that are essential components in networks, thus eligible to receive financial support from local sources.

State Level

- State funding is required to develop multitype library cooperative districts needed to promote a comprehensive approach to information and research problems.

- States should create separate legislation for funding the creation of a database which would include all library holdings in the State, would facilitate their identification, location and distribution, and which would finance the basic equipment necessary to access the database in public systems.
- The State should regulate future development of automation of libraries to conform to and become part of State network systems.
- States should actively promote and encourage the cooperation, interaction and distribution of resources.

National Level

- Federal legislation should be enacted to promote increased funding policies for coordinating library networks. The Federal Government should assist loan programs and/or basic establishment funding for initiation of network facilities, the maintenance and continuation of which should be supported by the participating library. It should designate a specific proportion of Federal funds to be used for administrative and operational funds at the State level and make sure that the remaining allocations are used for grants in support of local cooperative action.
- The Congress should pass legislation which would eliminate present jurisdictions and similar restrictions without loss of local control.
- The Library of Congress should be designated the "National Library" with the responsibility of coordinating plans for networking programs nationwide. The Congress should fund accordingly to carry out this responsibility.
- The Federal Government should reinstitute the Library of Congress hotline project for immediate referral service in connecting national information resources.
- A new agency should be established under the executive branch, designed to provide overall administrative coordination of our Nation's information resources.
- The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science should be funded to contract for research in library technology conducive to efficient operation of a national library information network.
- The Federal Government should develop a national network based on strengthening State resources. It should use Federal funds for purchasing the needed automation to facilitate sharing and implementing a national bibliographic network, and in assisting State components in the sharing programs.
- The Federal Government should develop a national policy of minimum standards and guidelines created from State and local needs. This would enable nationwide uniformity for delivery systems of library materials and information at the State level.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to help in resource sharing and networking?

Resolutions

- Local schools should initiate cooperative agreements between existing agencies and their own libraries to provide extended services and information resources to the general public.
- University libraries should join existing networks or work toward creating such a system, should establish a directory of holdings to be included in State union catalogues, and should permit interlibrary loan privileges to the public.

PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT AND STAFF SUPPORT

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do for personnel development and staff support?

Resolutions

- Libraries should seek new funding sources for competitive salaries, thereby drawing highly qualified persons to the library profession.
- Libraries should implement continuing education programs for librarians and information personnel in the areas of assessing user needs, using multitype library systems, utilizing new technology, handling new nonprint media, stressing client-oriented attitudes, learning public relations skills, new management and administrative techniques, needs of special constituencies, and new methods for learning to read.
- Libraries should study the need for non-traditional staff, i.e., fund raisers, volunteers, public relations coordinators, subject and media specialists, and should compile lists of human resources within the community.
- Libraries should identify and publicize pilot programs for recruiting and training volunteers as well as providing inservice training to other library related personnel such as trustees, board members, and paraprofessionals.
- The use of volunteer resources should be considered as additions to library staffs and should not result in reduced library professionals.
- Libraries should publicize the availability of continuing education opportunities to library and information service staff and encourage involvement by paying registration fees, increasing salaries, or offering other financial remuneration as incentives to participants.

State Level

- States should offer periodic education programs and refresher workshops to local library staffs and trustees.
- States should establish standards and classifications for trained volunteers and guidelines regarding job descriptions, commitment to terms and/or duration of time.
- States should provide consultants to assist and coordinate local libraries with establishing effective inservice training programs.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do for personnel development and staff support?

Resolutions

Local Level

- The pay scale for local librarians and library personnel should be increased through local funding to levels in line with other local government agencies in order to reduce turnover of personnel and attract qualified people to library service.
- Local government should explore means of investigating areas in which library personnel should receive specialized training and should fund such training.

State Level

- States should provide funds for continuing education programs and for supporting professional and paraprofessional staff.
- A State-appointed task force should conduct a statewide survey of library and information service job positions to establish job descriptions and competency skills needed, to indicate types and levels of training appropriate for each job, to establish tests or checklists for evaluation of competency, to determine amounts and levels of discrepancies, and to make recommendations for overcoming any gaps.
- States should provide special grants for basic education and continuing education in library and information science to members of special constituency groups such as the blind, deaf, handicapped, bilingual ethnic, etc.
- States should create or maintain the position of a State library services coordinator to oversee and guide statewide personnel and staff development programs.
- States should establish higher standards for State-supported library and information schools, set minimum guidelines for library personnel accreditation, and require periodic recertification.

National Level

- The Congress should provide Federal funds for increased basic and continuing education programs.
- The Federal Government should encourage the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to work in conjunction with the Nation's library schools and other interested agencies to develop programs and mechanisms for continuing education and establish minimum qualifications for personnel.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to improve personnel development and staff support?

Resolutions

- Educational institutions should establish accredited library schools at both the graduate and undergraduate level in every State.
- Educational institutions should strengthen educational programs for librarians and information scientists to attract and develop personnel capable of evaluating information and selecting resources.
- The content of librarianship curriculums should be restructured to place appropriate emphasis on identifying and interpreting community needs, management, public relations, technological skills, and the development of techniques for interpersonal communications including work study programs for work experience and exposure.
- Certification of librarians should be based not only on credits but on performance as displayed through internship work similar to that used in student teaching.
- Library schools should develop courses designed to allow nonstudent librarians, support staff and trustees to keep up with current techniques in library service.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to help in personnel development and staff support?

Resolutions

- State library associations and supportive groups should work together to raise

money through dues, donations, and other means to hire a professional lobbyist to represent the library profession at the congressional level.

- Library associations should hire and provide the services of an information officer for consultation and assistance in establishing continuing education programs and volunteer training.
- Library associations should create orientation programs for trustees and volunteers.
- Private organizations should sponsor scholarships for qualified recipients to attend university library schools.

ISSUE: What should the GENERAL PUBLIC do to assist in personnel development and staff support?

Resolutions

- The general public should become involved in volunteer programs at local libraries.

PUBLIC AWARENESS

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to improve public awareness?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local governments should expend more effort and funding for disseminating information regarding available services and instruction for both patrons and nonusers of library resources.
- Local governments should create a public awareness unit in each library to develop innovative public awareness programs and handle in-house exhibits and bulletin boards used for advertising open meetings to allow community input.
- Communities should hire a public relations director at the local level to implement a public relations program, train library personnel to perform their functions in a proper public relations manner, and conduct studies of user needs.
- Communities should further involve volunteers and volunteer groups to increase public awareness. Such groups might include civic organizations, senior citizens, "friends of the library," book clubs, publicity groups, and church and synagogue groups.
- Communities should encourage local library staffs, trustees, board members, and volunteers to act as public relations representatives everywhere they go.

State Level

- The State library should plan and implement an ongoing public relations program, including vigorous public awareness campaigns, to inform the general public of the availability of library services and resources.
- The State library should establish a position or a public relations consultant to provide full-time leadership at the State level and should be available to assist libraries with programs at the local level.

- Workshops and seminars should be sponsored by the State library to familiarize librarians with public relations techniques. "How-to" packets to promote public relations activites on the local level should also be prepared and distributed by the State library.
- The State library should act as the official agency to publish a statewide locator file of resources available to all libraries, the availability of which is to be advertised in each library.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to improve public awareness?

Resolutions

- Publishers of telephone directories should include a comprehensive listing of information services on the inside cover of directories in multiple languages.
- The full scope of media resources should be used to broadcast the accomplishments of library and information services. Public service announcements and news releases should be made informing the general public of the needs, programs, and possibilities for volunteer opportunities.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to improve public awareness?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local governments should form an advisory public relations task force with an office within the local government to coordinate public relations and awareness efforts and serve as a liaison between libraries and marketing professions to promote library use.
- Local governments should work to implement national programs at the local level and support local campaigns such as putting up signs directing the way to local libraries.

State Level

- States should encourage the State library to annually submit a comprehensive report on all libraries in the State to be reviewed by Governors and legislatures.
- States should hold State and/or regional conferences involving business leaders to educate them about library and information services.
- States should retain and support a full-time public relations person in the department of libraries to encourage and aid local libraries in their public relations campaigns and serve as a liaison between the public library and government agencies.

National Level

- The Congress should set aside a percentage of all new Federal library and information services program monies for public relations efforts.
- The Congress should create a nationally recognized logo or symbol representing libraries and information services.
- The President should proclaim 1980 as "national libraries year."
- Studies and guidelines should be developed at the national level to identify the

psychological factors that keep people from using libraries, and programs should be developed to correct them.

- The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science should place a high priority on national level public relations and formulate a plan to create, coordinate and promote public relations at all levels.
- A national level public relations office should be staffed by full-time professionals dedicated solely to advancing the awareness of libraries and the broad range of available services.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to improve public awareness?

Resolutions

- Mandatory courses in public relations and community involvement techniques should be a part of formal library education curriculums. These courses or workshops of similar nature should be made available to library personnel, trustees and volunteers.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to improve public awareness?

Resolutions

- Private organizations, such as library associations, friends groups, foundations, and businesses should work to support nationwide public awareness campaigns through donations, volunteer involvement, and professional assistance.
- The public information office of the American Library Association should contact the National Advertising Council to work toward a major campaign in the coming year and to widely publicize National Library Week.
- Community friends of the library should form regional or statewide councils to exchange ideas, information and strategies. This council should hold annual meetings in conjunction with State library association conferences to discuss public relations programs.

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to establish better standards and guidelines?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Library facilities, materials and staff should be upgraded to meet and maintain the standards of appropriate professional certifying and accrediting organizations.

State Level

- The State library should perform a formal assessment of the current level of library service now available in all areas and to all groups in the State.
- The State library should prepare a set of standards and guidelines based on local input as well as national guidelines and actively encourage statewide implementation in local libraries.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to establish better standards and guidelines?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local governments should strive to bring all existing libraries in line with national standards in support of the national goal of a unified information resource.
- Local funds should be made available to local libraries to meet established standards.

State Level

- State legislation should enact uniform standards for all publicly supported libraries and information services, including school libraries, and a system of certification and accreditation of libraries should be provided.
- The States should provide fiscal support for all libraries—public, school, academic and special—to supplement local funding and ensure that all can meet nationally recognized standards of service.

National Level

- Federal funds should be made available when local funds are not sufficient to encourage the implementation of rules designed to upgrade library services to national standards.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to establish better standards and guidelines?

Resolutions

- Requirements for university library science degrees should be reexamined and uniform certification standards must be established and met in the awarding of librarianship degrees.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to establish better standards and guidelines?

Resolutions

- The American Library Association, in cooperation with other professional organizations and accrediting agencies, should prescribe and define grades of public library service and establish qualifications for personnel to be employed at each grade.
- State library associations should present updated standards to local libraries and advocate their immediate implementation.

PHYSICAL ACCESS

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should libraries do to improve access to their facilities?

Resolutions

Local Level

- In any given community, the most desired hours of services should be determined

from the needs of the community. Libraries should rearrange staff work schedules and hours to facilitate these needs, including Sundays, holidays and nonwork hour times.

- Publicly funded libraries should explore any viable alternatives to new construction. Mobile delivery systems, store fronts, semipermanent structures, or the addition of branch libraries through leased or rented facilities are just a few alternatives.
- Communities should establish public transportation or locate public transportation routes for persons in order to facilitate access to libraries.
- Local governments should provide adequate parking for library users.
- Library facilities should house telephone, incoming WATS line, and copying facilities.
- Space in libraries should be designated for quiet areas, study areas, group research, public meetings, seminars and workshops.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to improve access to their facilities?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local governments should provide funding to ensure proper maintenance of library equipment and maintain and repair facilities, e.g., plumbing, air conditioning, etc.
- Local governments should enforce regulations regarding required facilities and equipment.

State Level

- States should provide funding for establishing or continuing a State library telephone credit card on toll-free lines.
- States should include in appropriations for library purposes, monies to aid localities with building programs.
- States should encourage construction of library facilities that are near convenient locations, i.e., on bus lines or with adequate parking, and meet minimum building standards for access to all.
- States should provide professional planning services which would be made available to all libraries.

National Level

- The Library Services and Construction Act should be renewed to provide annual construction funding to local entities wishing to remodel or build new facilities.
- The Federal Government should provide incentives encouraging libraries to maintain flexible hours.

ISSUE: What should EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS do to improve access to their facilities?

Resolution

- Educational institutions should make school media center resources available to public at hours and on days convenient to persons other than school children.

COPYRIGHT LAWS

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: How can the new Copyright Law of 1976 be modified to better serve society?

Resolutions

National Level

- The Congress should study and reconsider the 1976 Copyright Law, Public Law 94-553, with a particular emphasis on identifying any corrective action needed to protect the information need of citizens.
- The Federal Government should take any action that may be needed to correct any limiting effects of the law.
- The Federal Government should define "fair use" of nonprint educational materials used by teachers and students in an educational setting.
- The Congress should amend Federal laws to permit libraries more flexibility in distribution and duplication of copyrighted materials.
- The Congress should enact copyright laws to protect cultural materials from outside exploitation, include requirements that all outside and local researchers deposit with each district library board a copy of materials produced as a result of research and/or require screening research prior to actual undertaking.

CENSORSHIP

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to avoid censorshp of materials?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Communities should conspicuously display the American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights.
- Requests for information should not require justification and should not be judged.
- There should be safeguards in the circulation system to ensure that records of individual use of library materials are confidential and that borrower privacy will be protected.
- All libraries and information services and their boards should adapt selection policies that support the concept of intellectual freedom and ensure the right to read.
- Librarians must oppose efforts by individuals, groups or government to limit the choice of others or impose their own standards or tastes on others.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to avoid censorship of materials?

Resolutions

National Level

- The Federal Government should affirm and widely distribute the American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights, and the Freedom to Read Statement, the

School Library Bill of Rights, and the Right to Read Policy of the National Council of Teachers of English.

- The Federal Government should oppose efforts by individuals, groups or governments to limit the choice of others or to impose their own standards or tastes on others.
- The Federal Government should educate the public, especially school-age children, about the dangers of purging or censoring library materials, both print and nonprint and publicize the provisions of the first amendment to the Constitution.
- The Federal Government should ensure that libraries as institutions, librarians as professionals, and library boards as governing bodies remain free from the fear of prosecution because of censorship or obscenity laws, either on a local, state or national level.
- The above means of achieving this objective should be implemented by the intellectual freedom committee of the American Library Association, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and the U.S. Congress.

MATERIALS, HOLDINGS AND SERVICES

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to increase the availability and quality of materials?

Resolutions

- Monies and fines collected for overdue and for lost books should be used for the acquisition of new materials.
- The emphasis on acquiring books and periodicals should remain a high priority in all libraries.
- Each library should have a written policy approved by governing boards for selecting materials.
- Libraries should provide materials that are relevant to all segments of the population, that realistically illustrate the roles of all walks of life, traditional and nontraditional, and that concern the problems and issues of our times.
- No materials or books should be eliminated from library collections because of partisan, ideological, ethical, or moral disapproval.
- Libraries should provide materials in formats appropriate to user needs.
- Libraries should promote community awareness regarding the full range of materials and should publicize policies for reserving library materials for a more equitable distribution of materials.
- Libraries should remove obsolete materials from collections and make them available to the public for a minimal charge.
- Libraries should take advantage of all available free services from the government, businesses, and industry, i.e., free books, films, and slides.
- Libraries should make a concerted effort to obtain materials produced by small presses and literary magazines, which publish much of the serious contemporary literature in our country, and act as a publishing center for local authors and those who wish to provide printed information to, or about, the community.

State Level

- The State library should designate special funds for print and nonprint materials on State history to each library.

- States should expand collections in numbers and depth and prepare and distribute bibliographies of all holdings.
- Special regional film libraries should be established for areas not currently served.
- State libraries should seek funds to make available free films and video tape collections to institutions with qualified personnel.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to increase the availability and quality of library materials?

Resolutions

- Something should be done about the decline of independent publishing houses and the effect it has upon the effect of the quality and variety of books published.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to increase the availability and quality of library materials?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Annual local budgets to libraries should include line-item funding specifically for the purchase of printed and nonprinted materials.

State Level

- The State should investigate the feasibility of voluntary group purchasing. State aid to local libraries should be based on the percentage reimbursement of money spent by libraries on materials under the shared resource plans.
- States should develop and fund statewide film services, periodical centers and resource centers for nonprint materials to all libraries.
- State law should require all libraries to annually take a complete inventory of their holdings.
- States should establish a system of regional review and examination centers to allow librarians to evaluate materials before purchasing them.
- The States should fund and provide trained staff to prepare a list of all holdings within the State and further support development of a statewide database of materials.

National Level

- The Congress should pass legislation to allocate funding for increased collections of library materials and remove restrictions on materials purchased with Federal funds.
- The Congress should establish a National Periodicals Center with full Federal funding.
- The Federal Government should offer tax credit incentives to writers and artists who donate their letters and manuscripts to libraries.
- The Federal Government should undertake a program to offer grants to special libraries who make their collections publicly available.

ISSUE: What should the PRIVATE SECTOR do to increase the availability and quality of library materials?

Resolutions

- Private organizations should make arrangements with local libraries or government agencies to make their holdings available for public use.

ISSUE: What should the GENERAL PUBLIC do to increase the availability and quality of library materials?

Resolutions

- Public library users should make their views known as to the building of library collections.

PRESERVATION AND STORAGE OF MATERIALS

OBSERVED ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS

ISSUE: What should LIBRARIES do to effectively preserve and store materials?

Resolutions

Local Level

- Local libraries should survey their holdings and analyze their preservation problems to develop programs to deal with the rapid deterioration and loss of materials.
- Libraries should develop and implement better security measures, enforce existing laws covering reclamation of borrowed overdue books, collect payment of lost books and penalize for theft.
- Libraries should specify a period of time, such as "amnesty week," during which libraries would suspend fines charged for overdue books. This might encourage the return of some materials which may otherwise never be returned.
- Libraries should designate special book drops throughout the community in convenient locations to facilitate the return of borrowed materials.

State Level

- A strong professional program, director, and staff should be developed for a State archives and records center, with clearly defined authorities and job descriptions designed to implement storage and preservation programs.
- States should assess the need for and assist the local libraries in the protection and preservation of historical and other unique library material.
- States should establish State or regional warehouses for little-used materials or materials removed from libraries to relieve space problems.

ISSUE: What should INFORMATION SERVICES do to effectively preserve and store materials?

Resolutions

- Publishers and publishing related industries should work to improve the quality of paper, binding, and ink products for long-term preservation of books.

ISSUE: What should the GOVERNMENT do to effectively preserve and store materials?

Resolutions

State Level

- Funds for preservation programs should be made available at the State and local levels. Professional preservation methods should be applied to catalogs and primary source documents.
- States should establish guidelines for an inventory of all holdings deposited in libraries, archives, and historical agencies.
- States should develop a local plan for the imposition of legal action against those who steal or fail to return books.
- State-supported depositories should be established in the States which meet minimum standards of document conservation, management, environmental and climatic control, security, fire records, and which house a conservation laboratory for routine conservation and restoration.

National Level

- Library Services and Construction Act funding should be increased and should include grants to encourage proper housing and inernal maintenance for preservation of library materials.
- Financial and professional support should be provided for the continuous study of developments in information storage and preservation, the results of which should be forwarded to libraries.
- The Federal Government should set and enforce standards for paper, inks, binding, and other production materials.

IV. PARTICIPANTS

STATE CONFERENCES

Provided here are the locations and dates of conferences held as requested by the Congress under Public Law 95-568. For additional information on these conferences, readers are referred to State libraries within their individual States.

ALABAMA
Montgomery
January 7-9, 1979

ALASKA
Juneau
March 8-9, 1979

AMERICAN INDIANS
Denver
October 20-22, 1978

AMERICAN SAMOA
Utulei
March 21-23, 1978

ARIZONA
Phoenix
November 29-December 1, 1978

ARKANSAS
Little Rock
November 15-17, 1978

CALIFORNIA
Sacramento
March 3-4, 1979

COLORADO
Denver
April 20-22, 1978

CONNECTICUT
Hartford
December 6-8, 1978

DELAWARE
Dover
October 19-21, 1978

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
September 28-30, 1978

FLORIDA
Tallahassee
November 15-17, 1978

GEORGIA
Atlanta
September 15-16, 1977

GUAM
Agana
November 30-December 2, 1978

HAWAII
Honolulu
June 11-13, 1978

IDAHO
Boise
April 9-11, 1978

ILLINOIS
Springfield
November 12-14, 1978

INDIANA
Indianapolis
August 11-13, 1978

IOWA
Des Moines
March 27-29, 1979

KANSAS
Topeka
March 14-16, 1979

KENTUCKY
Lexington
March 18-20, 1979

LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge
September 27-29, 1978

MAINE
Augusta
April 17-19, 1979

MARYLAND
College Park
October 12-14, 1978

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston
April 26-27, 1978

MICHIGAN
Lansing
March 27-28, 1979

MINNESOTA
St. Paul
September 10-12, 1978

MISSISSIPPI
Jackson
February 25-27, 1979

MISSOURI
Jefferson City
November 29-December 1, 1978

MONTANA
Helena
October 6-8, 1978

NEBRASKA
Lincoln
April 26-29, 1979

NEVADA
Las Vegas
November 26-28, 1978

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Concord
September 21-23, 1978

NEW JERSEY
Cherry Hill
April 1-3, 1979

NEW MEXICO
Santa Fe
November 12-14, 1978

NEW YORK
Albany
June 5-7, 1978

NORTH CAROLINA
Raleigh
October 19-21, 1978

NORTH DAKOTA
Bismarck
September 28-30, 1978

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
Saipan
December 5-6, 1978

OHIO
Columbus
September 20-22, 1978

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City
April 30-May 2, 1978

OREGON
Salem
June 1-3, 1978

PENNSYLVANIA
Harrisburg
October 31-November 1, 1977

PUERTO RICO
San Juan
April 17-19, 1979

RHODE ISLAND
Providence
April 6-8, 1979

SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia
March 15-17, 1979

SOUTH DAKOTA
None held

TENNESSEE
Nashville
November 19-21, 1978

TEXAS
Austin
November 16-18, 1978

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
Saipan
December 10-12, 1978

UTAH
Salt Lake City
April 9-11, 1979

VERMONT
Montpelier
April 26-27, 1979

VIRGIN ISLANDS
September 29-October 1, 1978

VIRGINIA
Richmond
March 30, 1978

WASHINGTON
Olympia
April 23-25, 1979

WEST VIRGINIA
Charleston
October 13-15, 1978

WISCONSIN
Madison
September 17-19, 1978

WYOMING
Cheyenne
April 4-7, 1979

ORGANIZATIONS

The following organizations participated in pre-Conference activities in various ways—through attendance at open forums, workshops, and meetings. An asterisk following the name of an organization indicates that a formal statement or position paper was included in the detailed analysis documented in this report.

American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)

American Association of Law Libraries (AALL)

American Chemical Society (ACS)

American Council on Education (ACE)

American Federation of Information Processing Societies (AFIPS)

American Library Association (ALA)

American Library Association, Social Responsibilities Roundtable, Ethnic Materials Information Exchange Task Force*

American Society for Information Science (ASIS)*

American Society of Indexers (ASI)

Association for Computing Machinery (ACM)

Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT)

Association for Educational Data Systems (AEDS)

Association of American University Presses (AAUP)

Association of American Library Schools (AALS)*

Association of American Publishers (AAP)

Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL)

Association of Records Managers and Administrators (ARMA)

Association of Research Libraries (ARL)

Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL)

Church and Synagogue Library Association*

Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association (CBEMA)

Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE)

Council of Communication Societies (CCS)

Council of Computerized Library Networks (CCLN)

Council of Library Association Executives (CLAE)

Council of National Library and Information Associations (CNLIA)

Data Processing Management Association (DPMA)

Drug Information Association (DIA)

Federal Library Committee (FLC)*

Information Industry Association (IIA)

Joint Council on Educational Telecommunications (JCET)

Mailers Technical Advisory Committee (MTAC)

Medical Library Association (MLA)*

National Citizens' Committee for Broadcasting (NCCB)*

National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services (NFAIS)

National Federation of Local Cable Programmers (NFLCP)

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped*

National Micrographics Association (NMA)

Society for Scholarly Publishing (SSP)

Society for Technical Communication (STC)

Society of American Archivists (SAA)

Special Libraries Association (SLA)

Theatre Library Association*

SPECIAL MEETINGS

Input from the following special meetings sponsored by NCLIS was included in this report.

Federal Libraries and Information Services. Co-sponsored with the Federal Library Committee. Washington, DC, July 19-20, 1979.

Information Community Concerns. Co-sponsored with the American Society for Information Science. Washington, DC, May 29-30 and August 1, 1979.

International Information Exchange. Washington, DC, July 31, 1979.

Libraries and Literacy. Sponsored with support from the National Institute of Education, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Reston, VA, April 1-4, 1979.

New Communication and Information Technologies and Their Application to Individual and Community Uses. Co-sponsored with the National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting. Washington, DC, June 20-21, 1979.

Open Forum on the National Periodicals Center. Arlington, VA, March 19-20, 1979.

Prospects, Possibilities and Alternatives for Federal Support for Library and Information Services: Design for the 1980's. Washington, DC, June 8-9 and September 14, 1978.

Structure and Governance of Library Networks. Co-sponsored with the University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Library and Information Science. Pittsburgh, PA, November 6-8, 1978.